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TOPICS OF THE DAY



A STARTLING PATENT DECISION

IT IS NOT SURPRIZING that the people, the press, and Congress stop and listen when the assertion that a Supreme Court decision "curtails the rights of society, reaching into the home of every man," comes, not from one of the militant Progressives, but from Chief Justice White, speaking with the concurrence of Justices Hughes and Lamar. Nor does interest slacken while he goes on to affirm that "the interests of the public are greater than a mere technical construction of the patent laws," and to confess that "my mind can not shake off the dread of the vast extension of practises which must come from this decision." The decision establishes the right of the seller of a patent mimeograph machine to compel purchasers to use in connection with it only materials supplied by himself. The case as it came before the court is thus outlined in a Washington dispatch to the New York Sun:

"The firm of A. B. Dick & Company, of Chicago, an Illinois corporation which owns a patent on a 'rotary mimeograph,' brought suit against the firm of Sidney Henry, of New York, for alleged contributory infringement. The circumstances of the case were:

"The Illinois corporation sold one of its mimeographs to Christina B. Skou, of New York, and upon the machine was inscribed what purported to be a license under which the purchaser was entitled to use the machine. The conditions of this license were that the purchaser should use only such stencils, paper, ink, and other supplies in the operation of the machine as were manufactured by A. B. Dick & Company, the patentees of the machine.

"It was submitted that Miss Skou purchased ink from the firm of Sidney Henry that had not been manufactured by the Dick Company and in violation of the license, and that the Henry firm sold the ink with the knowledge that it was being purchased for use in violation of the condition prescribed by the license. [This ink, according to one of the attorneys in the case, was never actually used on the machine, and was offered in evidence at the trial.]

"The Circuit Court of Appeals in the Second District certified to the United States Supreme Court the following question based on the admitted facts on which an opinion was asked:

"Did the acts of the defendants (Sidney Henry *et al.*) constitute contributory infringement of the complainant's patents?"

The United States Supreme Court answers the question in the affirmative by a vote of 4 to 3, the majority opinion being read by Justice Lurton and concurred in by Justices McKenna, Holmes, and Van Devanter, while Chief Justice White's startlingly vigorous expressions of dissent have the concurrence of

Justices Hughes and Lamar. Justice Day did not sit in the case, and Justice Pitney had not then been confirmed. Since the full bench consists of nine justices, it will be seen that this momentous decision was really handed down by a minority of the court, and for that reason there is some expectation that the case will be reheard. In his opinion Justice Lurton, for the majority, says:

"If a patentee says, 'I may suppress my patent if I will, I may make or have made devices under the patent, but I will neither sell nor permit any one to use the patented things,' he is within his right and none can complain.

"But if he says, 'I will sell with the right to use only with other things proper for using with the machine, and I will sell at the actual cost of machines to me, providing you will agree to use only such articles as made by me in connection therewith,' if he chooses to take his profit in this way, instead of taking it by the higher price for the machines, has he exceeded his exclusive right to make, sell, and use his patented machines?"

"The market for the sale of such articles to the users of his machines, which by such a condition he takes to himself, was a market which he alone created by the making and the selling of the new invention. Had he kept his invention to himself no ink could have been sold by others for use upon machines embodying that invention. By selling it subject to the restriction he took nothing from others and in no wise restricted their legitimate market."

"Untold evils," declares the Chief Justice, however, would follow this construction of the patent laws, and he expresses the hope that his dissenting opinion may serve as an antidote to a poison that might enter in the future into millions of transactions touching every phase of society. He says in part:

"The ruling now made in effect is that the patentee has the power by contract to extend his patent rights so as to bring within the claims of his patent things which are not embraced therein, thus virtually legislating by causing the patent laws to cover subjects to which, without the exercise of the right of contract, they could not reach, the result being not only to multiply monopolies at the will of the interested party, but also to destroy the jurisdiction of the State courts over subjects which from the beginning have been within their authority. . . .

"Every man knows there are now wide-spread limitations on use and price of patented articles. I bought a razor some time ago and when I began to use it I found I had infringed the patent according to this decision by paying the price asked, which was lower than that prescribed by the patentee. Who can predict how far this practise is going to spread with the sanction now given by this court—that is, unless the legislative authority steps in and stops it?"

"Take a patentee selling a patented engine. He will now have

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the right by contract to bring under the patent laws all contracts for coal or electricity used to afford power to work the machine. Take a patented cooking-utensil. The power is now recognized to bind by contract one who buys the utensil to use it in connection with no other food-supply but that sold by the patentee. The illustrations might be multiplied indefinitely. They are not imaginary.

"If it be that so extraordinary a power is vested in the patentee, it should, like every other power, be subject to the law of the land. My mind can not shake off the dread of the vast extension of practises which must come from this decision. Who, I submit, can put a limit upon the monopoly and wrongful restrictions which will arise if by such power a contract otherwise void as against public policy may be successfully maintained?"

"A rule of ruin," instead of a rule of reason, declares Representative Martin Littleton, is embodied in this decision; and the Washington correspondents report that progressive members of both houses denounce it as "revolutionary," while the conservatives join them in a demand for remedial legislation. The New York Press finds the court's decision "shocking to the intellectual, if not to the moral, sense," and the New York Evening Post thinks the Chief Justice's picture of the possible results "entirely justified."

"To most minds it will seem that if the decision holds good it will virtually nullify the operation of the Sherman Law," remarks the Brooklyn Eagle, which goes on to say:

"There is hardly a trust on the whole list of the organization so termed colloquially, that does not in some measure depend on its exclusive control of certain patents. The claim is made that restraint of trade, so far as it concerns the absolute and unlimited control of patent rights, is statutory under patent laws, and that such laws are not repealed by the antitrust enactment. This claim has been sustained by the District Court in the shoe-machinery case. It is the vital issue in the so-called Bathtub Trust case. It will be the vital issue in the proceedings brought against the Electric Trust."

Other papers think that it cuts the ground from under the Government's cases against the Keystone Watch Company, the Coaster Brake Trust, and the International Harvester Company. Of its bearing upon the case against the Electrical Trust we read in the New York Herald:

"Probably most important of all is the case of the electric transformer, now pending in the Federal Courts at Pittsburg. The patent on this device, which is necessary to every power-plant sending electrical energy for any distance through feed wires, was issued in 1902 to Prof. Elihu Thomson, and is now held by the General Electric Company. The contention of the patentees is that through this patent they can prevent the transformer being used in connection with any electrical installation except that supplied by themselves. As the transformer is practically a necessity, this would give them absolute control of the electrical supply field."

The effect of the decision would be "to permit oppressive monopolies within the law," says the New York Sun, and the New York Journal of Commerce declares that "it makes nugatory all efforts to combat monopolies, however injurious, under the Antitrust Law, when they rest upon an exclusive patent

right to something essential to a combination which would otherwise be unlawful."

Many papers, however, agree with the New York World that this momentous decision is likely to prove a blessing in disguise by forcing Congress to "a thorough revision of our antiquated patent laws." The editors point out that Chief Justice White and Justice Lurton both agreed that the remedy rests with Congress, since the case involved no constitutional issue, but was merely a question of construction.

Among other papers which emphasize the need of immediate remedial legislation are the Washington Star and Post, Philadelphia Public Ledger, Boston Advertiser, Springfield Republican, Brooklyn Times, and New York Evening Post, Herald, and Commercial. While there is also some talk of a rehearing of the case before a full court, interest seems to center on the way Congress

will deal with the problem, and that body has responded with instant activity. Thus in a Washington dispatch dated March 13 we read:

"Republicans and Democrats united to-day in expressing the opinion that there would be legislation at this session on the subject of patents, practically in reply to the Supreme Court's decision on Monday with reference to the monopoly in use said to be granted by the ownership of a patent. It was stated by the ranking Republican member of the House Committee on Patents, Representative Currier of Vermont, that the committee would undoubtedly act and that the Republicans would cooperate with the Democrats to that end. 'There will be legislation this season, and it will be thorough,' said Mr. Currier. A like opinion was expressed by Democratic leaders."

The New York Times calls attention to an interesting clause in the British Patent Act of 1907

by which such restrictive contracts as figured in the Dick case are made unlawful save by consent of the purchaser or lessee of the patented article. Other editors point out that the glaring defects of our patent laws are not exhausted when we have discussed this matter of restrictive contracts. Says the New York Evening Post:

"Under the laws as they stand, outrageous abuses have flourished, so numerous and on such a scale that it is astonishing that action to bring about a reform has been so long deferred. The simple suppression of patents by great monopolistic corporations is one of the most flagrant, and at the same time one of the most familiar, of these abuses. . . ."

"Every country in Europe, with the possible exception of Sweden, now makes a patent forfeitable if left unutilized for two or three years; we, on the other hand, permit the privilege, granted for the public benefit, to be used solely to the public detriment if the owner of it so wills. Surely, the time has come for bringing the law into line with its design—to cut off, so far as practicable, the portentous abuses which have grown up under cover of its beneficent purpose."

That these defects are recognized by the inventors no less than by the public is indicated by the action of the Inventors' Guild in petitioning that our present patent laws be investigated and reported on by a commission to be appointed by the President and to be composed of eminent men such as those who made up the Railroad Securities Commission and the Commission on Second-class Postal Rates.



UNDER THE PATENT LAW.

DETECTIVE—"Remember, this instrument has a patented device, and if you play any music on it not furnished by the manufacturer, your piano will be taken away from you."

—Robinson in the New York Tribune.



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WELL PROTECTED.
—Johnson in the Philadelphia North American.



STILL THE RECEPTIVE CANDIDATE.
—Sykes in the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE

THE LAWRENCE LABOR VICTORY

AFTER the daily round of sensational and rather puzzling incidents marking the course of what has been called "the most serious situation that has arisen in New England since the historic draft riots of the Civil War," the verdict of the editorial observers is that the Lawrence strike ends in a clean-cut triumph for the workers. "Labor has seldom, if ever, won so complete a victory," writes Lincoln Steffens from Lawrence to the *New York Globe*. More than 200,000 textile-workers in New England, it is noted, will receive more pay as a result of the Lawrence strike. The strike lasted from January 11 to March 14, and during that time some 20,000 hands were idle. The cost of the strike, direct and indirect, is put by the *New York World* at \$2,500,000. The wage increase of one to two cents an hour agreed upon as part of the basis of settlement is arranged so that the largest increase goes to the workers drawing the smallest pay. It more than makes good the grievance that started the strike—the reduction made by the mill-owners when the 54-hour law went into effect. Hence, looking back upon the ten weeks when there was no peace in Lawrence, a number of papers, including the *Boston Journal* and *Advertiser*, remark how much better it would have been, from every standpoint, had these gentlemen wisely refrained from cutting the wages of their operatives at the beginning of the year. "The tumult and riot, the trouble of police and militia, the municipal and State disturbance, and the appeal to the nation, all followed," declares the *New York Journal of Commerce*, "as the result of a mistaken policy of the mill-owners at the start." And this paper, which paid especial attention to the situation in Lawrence, both in its news and editorial pages, goes on to sum up the results of the strike as follows:

"Now there is concession and a general raising of mill wages, not only at Lawrence, but throughout the factory towns of Massachusetts, and in New Hampshire and Maine, where no change in hours was made. The advance is not the 15 per cent. which the Socialist agitators demanded, but a varying rate from 5 per cent. upward for different classes of work, which far more than offsets the reduction made when the change of hours took place. Whether this will result in settling all the trouble and restoring quiet and peace in the textile-mills is not yet assured, but it will be taken by the agitators as a gain extorted by the strike and will encourage further efforts at the next opportunity.

That the advance in wages is now made is evidence that the mill-owners could afford it and emphasizes the mistake made at the beginning of the year. In the mean time public attention has been forcibly directed to labor conditions in the factory towns of New England and politicians have been trying to make a national matter of it. It belongs to the States to attend to, so far as any remedy is called for, and they can attend to it much better than the national Government. One thing to be pondered, however, is the evidence revealed of the benefit of 'high protection' to American labor."

This writer is not the only one who is led to "ponder" over the protective tariff, and especially the wool schedules of the Payne-Aldrich Law. To the *New York World* the concessions made by the mill-owners to the strikers are simply a vain attempt to extinguish "the white light of publicity" which the Lawrence strike has brought "beating down upon the mockery of tariff protection to labor and the 'indefensible' character of Schedule K." In a letter to Chairman Underwood, Governor Foss, of Massachusetts, finds it "significant" that the strike "arose in mills operating under the excessive protection of Schedule K of the Payne-Aldrich tariff, which undoubtedly raises the cost of clothing, but which does not protect the workers in that industry from a wage-rate so low that they say they can not live on it," and he is convinced that the majority of men in the woolen industry "regard the present schedule as an injury to their business." In the perturbed city of Lawrence, *The Eagle* concludes an antiprotection editorial with these words:

"Bayonets and decreased wages for the men, women, and children workers, instead of the workingman's paradise pictured by Aldrich, Lodge, and Smoot, is the definition of Schedule K that the mill-workers in Lawrence are learning by actual experience."

Some assurance that echoes of these cries may be heard later is given by the news from Washington that the House Committee on Rules is to recommend "an investigation of the American Woolen Company, its organization, capitalization, labor conditions, and status as a corporation."

From the Socialist standpoint, the result at Lawrence seems to be eminently satisfactory. Behind those who conducted this strike, admits the *New York Call*, "there was the Socialist party, giving cohesion to their efforts, direction to their attacks, enthusiasm to their members, hope to all—and also practically

financing the battle." But this victory, we are told, "is only a lull in the battle," and the strikers are asked to continue in their turn "and assist in the building-up of the Socialist organization."

HOW A DISSOLVED TRUST PROSPERS

A HOUSE which is divided against itself can not stand, but people are beginning to suspect that a trust which has been divided up into as many as thirty-four separate parts can not only stand, but may be actually worth more than before its disintegration. We are reminded on every hand that when the Supreme Court issued that more or less fatal decree last May, the Standard Oil properties were worth \$663,-793,525, while on the 8th of this month they had a stock-



"WICKERSHAMMED."

TRUSTS—"Please, Mr. Wickersham, disintegrate us again!"
—Ireland in the Columbus Dispatch.

market valuation of \$885,044,700, representing a clear gain in value of about \$221,000,000 since the dissolution. Back in 1901, before the fear of the trust-hunter pervaded 26 Broadway, Standard Oil stock reached the record mark of \$845 a share. During the present month this record has been exceeded, and on one day the shares sold at 900. Two questions have been perplexing the newspaper reader: What was it for which this money was paid, and what causes this sudden rise in value? The New York *Evening Post* undertakes to answer these two questions in order in its financial section as follows:

"What was it for which \$900 was paid yesterday? It could not have been the old stock; dissolution of the Trust is completed and shares of the subsidiaries have all been distributed. What happened, however, as the basis of such a transaction in the market was that an individual who owned, say, ten shares of old Standard Oil stock before the Trust's dissolution, who had turned them in and received in exchange the proportionate amount of stock certificates for the separate companies into which the Trust had been dissolved, might have kept intact all the shares thus received, and might this week have gone to his broker to get the best price possible for the lot. This would have been to all intents and purposes the equivalent of offering his ten shares of old Standard Oil stock. . . .

"What was the meaning of this rise, and why should the properties once represented by the old Standard Oil stock be more valuable now than at any time prior to the Trust's dissolution? There are various possible explanations. One is, that the careful manning and energetic management of the companies which are now released from the Trust have had extremely good results. Another (familiar to the Stock Exchange) is that

a property, or a group of properties each paying dividends at a moderate rate, will usually get a relatively higher premium on its stock in the market than will a company paying double or treble that rate. . . .

"Perhaps the most suggestive inference of all is the simple fact that the market has placed a higher valuation on the properties when the 'holding company' had lost them than it did when the combination was intact. This certainly bears on the gloomy views expressed last year of the Antitrust Law. And certainly the Northern Securities properties sold higher after the merger was dissolved than they did before. So did the tobacco properties. So, Wall Street insists, would the Reading's coal and railway businesses, if split apart."

Another plausible explanation of the rise in the price of Standard Oil stock is offered by the New York *Tribune* in its Washington correspondence:

"It is remarked that it has long been the custom of that company to permit its capital stock to remain stationary, despite the advances in value of its real properties, while the recent prosecution by the Government brought to light the actual value of the company's holdings. It is surmised that those in a position best to profit by the disclosures in the prosecution—those on the inside, in other words—have been gradually buying up the stock, with the result that a general demand has followed and has boosted the stock to its present quotations, but that after a little the pendulum will swing back and that the stock will assume something closely approximating its normal value. It is not believed that the officers of the company have undertaken to circumvent the decree of the court or that they would hazard the danger of being committed for contempt of court for so doing."

This "very remarkable situation" demonstrates to the Washington *Herald* "that the so-called dissolution of the trusts is to their pecuniary advantage." It even raises the question in the mind of the New York *Herald* "whether the dissolution decision has restored competition or whether it has merely forced the controlling factors in the organization to go a roundabout way to attain the same old results." More radical papers are, of course, somewhat more positive in the tone of their editorial comment. "This startling advance following the dissolution of the trust" simply means, according to the New York *American's* interpretation, that the decision against the violators of the Sherman Law "was really a benevolent pat on the back," that the oil monopoly is now "secure from governmental prosecution, which immunity makes its securities more valuable," and that "the American people have the edifying spectacle of seeing monopolies condemned as illegal continuing to do business, under new names, with greater profit to their owners and greater cost to consumers." So, too, argues the Philadelphia *North American*, which denounces as "fraud" the Supreme Court decisions which "are still proclaimed as one of the chief triumphs of the Taft Administration." But, continues this anti-Taft Republican paper:

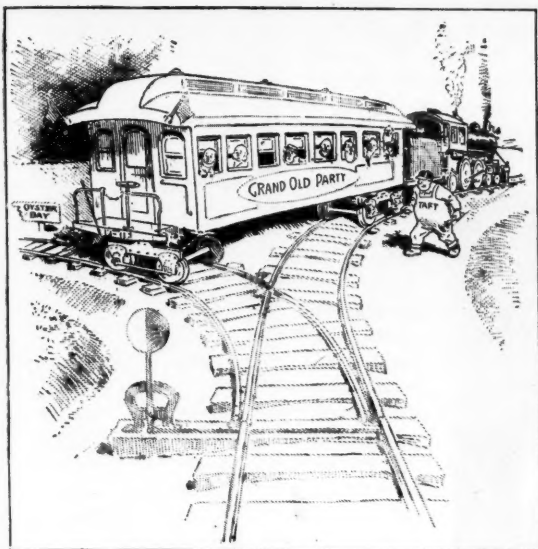
"If the results are a victory for the people; if the enhancement in value of all the securities of the Tobacco Trust, with only nominal, and not actual, dissolution of the Trust, be a gain for the general good; if the gift to Rockefeller and his kind of \$100,000,000, coupled with advanced prices to the private consumer, be legal and economic progress; if safeguarding those corporations, which are branded criminals by the Supreme Court, from enforced restitution for past offenses and establishing for them immunity from future punishment, be in the interest of the public welfare, then, beyond all question, full credit belongs to the present national Administration."

The very fact that this increase has taken place since the order of dissolution demonstrates conclusively to the Socialist New York *Call* that "it is impossible to destroy the trusts by this method or even to injure them in the slightest degree." Further:

"The howl that has been going up for years from trust magnates against government attacks on business, and the accusation that these so-called 'raids on prosperity' were responsible

for evil rather than that the and were "Nor degree been at grown a prosecu "Wh many i will not and mo dustries indispu form of

THE T that cit papers. Leader Washin defeat form." women other c their es to wom Ex-m of the prohibi votes an cause o for reel and of the stri prosper the evil single munici



ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

—De Mar in the Philadelphia Record.



THRESHING.

•—Handy in the Duluth News-Tribune.

SOMETHING GOING WRONG.

for evil business conditions, under these circumstances seem rather as sham cries of alarm to deceive the public into the belief that the trusts could actually be destroyed, or at least injured and weakened.

"Nor has there been anything to show even in the slightest degree that the avowed object of 'restoring competition' has been attained. On the contrary, the trust form has steadily grown and increased all the time, just as if no investigations or prosecutions had taken place.

"While the profit system exists, the trust, no matter how many investigations and prosecutions it may have to undergo, will not only remain with us, but grow ever mightier, and more and more tend to extend its form of organization to all other industries as yet untrusting. Its existence is justified by the indisputable fact that it is the most developed and most efficient form of capitalist production."

THE HAND THAT ROCKED SEATTLE

THE FAILURE of Hiram C. Gill in the Seattle election of March 5 to regain the office of mayor was a signal triumph of the newly enfranchised women voters of that city, if we are to accept the general verdict of the newspapers. "Twice within a few months," says the *Cleveland Leader* (Prog. Rep.), "the women of Seattle, the largest city in Washington, have shown that they can be counted upon to defeat any man who runs for mayor on an 'open town' platform." And this same journal goes on to say that what the women cared for and insisted upon was civic decency, and that other considerations sank into comparative insignificance in their estimation. On the other hand, the newspapers opposed to woman-suffrage are generally silent on this incident.

Ex-mayor Gill was defeated by George F. Cotterill, president of the Independent Order of Good Templars and an active prohibitionist, by a majority of 645, the former receiving 31,010 votes and the latter 31,655. Gill's "wide open" policy was the cause of his being ousted some time ago, and in his campaign for reelection he fought for a vindication of himself personally and of the policy which had led to his recall. He argued that the strict enforcement of laws against vice injured the business prosperity of the city and at the same time failed to prohibit the evils which the moral reformers wanted to stamp out. The single tax, which was defeated, and measures calling for the municipal construction of street-railways and wharves, which

were approved, figured prominently in the election, and there were more than forty other issues, but the struggle between the forces of Cotterill and Gill was uppermost in the minds of the voters. The *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) says of the result:

"Further details of the Seattle election show conclusively that to the women belongs the credit of saving the city from the disgrace of reelecting as mayor the man whom the city itself recalled because of his running a 'wide open' town. Here again the votes of women, even at the beginning of their joining the electorate, have proved to be a great conservative force. They voted down Socialism in Los Angeles; they voted down the single-tax proposal and defeated the former mayor in Seattle. These two tests, in addition to the recall of Gill at Seattle, and experiences elsewhere, ought to put an end to the worn-out contention of the antisuffragists that to inject women into the electorate is to add a hysterical element, or one controlled solely by sentiment. This sort of talk must now follow the old assertion that woman-suffrage will disrupt the American household, into the rapidly growing limbo of discredited arguments."

The *Chicago Tribune* (Ind. Rep.) concurs that "woman-suffrage justified itself again in Seattle," and the *Newark Evening News* (Ind.) says that "the sternest opponent of woman-suffrage will hardly deny that it worked mighty well." "They have done good work," agrees the *Minneapolis Journal* (Ind. Rep.). The *Mobile Register* (Dem.) also has pronounced views:

"Woman has a higher moral sense than man; and will, if opportunity offers, insist upon regard for the moral standard. The women said that the election of Hiram C. Gill would bring about the restoration of gambling and the reestablishment of the vice district. So they voted against Gill, and their votes elected Cotterill. Last year it was the women's vote that recalled Gill from the mayoralty. It appears, therefore, that the women are persistent in following their high ideals of government."

The *Portland Oregonian* (Rep.) says that the fact that the women defeated Gill the second time is interesting and creditable, but the most important fact is that it was proved that the so-called business man in politics who believes that gambling, drinking, prostitution, and a free-and-easy public conscience spell industrial prosperity, is grossly mistaken. "The public knows he is mistaken," *The Oregonian* goes on to say; "but, whether he knows it or not, it will not tolerate any longer the acceptance of that view by him or any other."

DR. WILEY OUT

IN THE RESIGNATION of Dr. Wiley, the Federal Bureau of Chemistry loses its chief, but the Pure Food Law does not lose its champion. The Doctor is careful to remind us that he retires from the position he has filled so conspicuously for 29 years simply that he may do more effective service in the work which is nearest his heart. Tho he is nearly 68, he expects to devote many years to the cause of pure food and drug propaganda. It is said that the ranks of the Contributing Editors are to receive another notable accession. This, as the New York Herald sees it, "amounts to a declaration of war on the Department of Agriculture's present policy by a man who is unsurpassed in his ability to command the attention of the public by writings and interviews." When the oft-rumored news of the Wiley resignation proved true last week, there may have been less of rejoicing among his official foes than one might have expected. For, in the first place, one correspondent assures us that Dr. Wiley did not lay down his duties until assured that his successor would be a man in full sympathy with his ideas. Furthermore, there are guesses that an affirmative answer is likely to be given to the question which the New York World puts thus: "In the circumstances, why should not his resignation of the post in which he exhibited such ability be followed by a reorganization of the Bureau of Chemistry, as well as of the whole Department of Agriculture, with a view to modernizing it and increasing its efficiency?" Demands for the official head of Secretary Wilson have been made by Collier's Weekly and other radical journals. And many persons in Washington, so the representative of the New York Journal of Commerce reports, believe that Dr. Wiley's resignation clears the way for the retirement of Secretary Wilson, for "it has been the feeling of the Administration that action could not be taken against Mr. Wilson as long as Wiley was in office."

President Taft, who thoroughly exonerated Dr. Wiley last

summer, gives a statement to the press, expressing his regret at losing Dr. Wiley, "who has done a great work in initiating and enforcing the operation of the Pure Food Law." The President admits that he will "have difficulty in finding a man to fill his place," and he has asked "the heads of twenty or more universities and scientific institutions to recommend to me men from whom I can choose a successor."

We find in the press, which stood by Dr. Wiley almost unanimously when he was attacked, tho it sometimes criticized his judgment or his methods, many expressions of confidence that the good wishes of the country follow him in his retirement.

The "standard of resolution" which he set in the detection and prosecution of frauds can not be ignored, remarks the New York Tribune, and it "will constitute his permanent legacy to the American people."

It was because of "a growing feeling" in his mind that the differences of opinion between him and his superiors were "irreconcilable," and because of a consciousness "of an official environment which has been essentially inhospitable," that Dr. Wiley felt himself compelled to quit his work as Chief Chemist. We read further in his published statement:

"I saw the fundamental principles of the Food and Drugs Act, as they appeared to me, one by one paralyzed or discredited. . . . I have been instructed to refrain from stating in any public way my own opinion regarding the effect of these substances upon health, and this restriction has interfered with my academic freedom of speech on matters relating directly to the public welfare."

In regard to his intentions for the future he says:

"I propose to devote the remainder of my life, with such ability as I may have at my command and with such opportunities as may arise, to the promotion of the principles of civic righteousness and industrial integrity which underlie the Food and Drugs Act, in the hope that it may be administered in the interests of the people at large, instead of that of a comparatively few mercenary manufacturers and dealers."



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DR. HARVEY W. WILEY.
Who makes a change of base in his fight for pure food.



PUBLIC—"Where are you going?"
CONGRESS—"I don't know. Ask the calf."

—Handy in the Duluth News-Tribune.

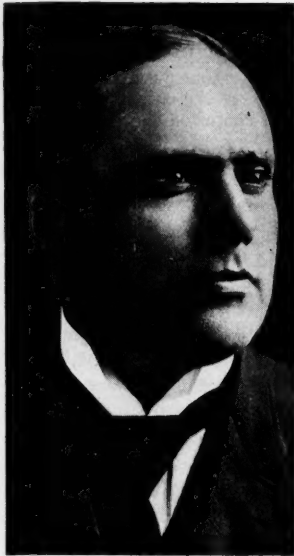


HOPE I CAN HOLD ON TO THIS BOARD.

—Wilder in the Chicago Record-Herald.

HOLDING ON.

THE HUNT FOR DELEGATES



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JOSEPH M. DIXON,

Mr. Roosevelt's Campaign Manager.

Roosevelt's challenge a Presidential-primary law has been adopted in Massachusetts, and that similar legislation is under way in several other States, including New York. In the mean while, a number of the State conventions have been held, with the result that the Taft managers claim almost all the delegates to the Republican national convention already instructed or pledged. The convention will be made up of 1,076 delegates, and the President already claims almost one-eighth of the whole number or nearly one-fourth of the votes he will need for nomination. While this claim is disputed by the Roosevelt managers, "there can be no doubt," says the *New York World* (Dem.), "that a very large majority of the delegates already elected are for the President." The Roosevelt forces reply that "in every instance" this has been accomplished by "the steam-roller, or machine political power." Says Alexander H. Revell, chairman of the Roosevelt national committee: "I would like to see some place in this country that has already rounded up delegates for Taft wherein the common people had anything to do with the returning of said delegates."

To prove this assertion that the will of the Republican voters is being entirely disregarded in choosing the delegates who will select the party's candidate in June, Senator Dixon, manager of the Roosevelt boom, challenges Representative McKinley, manager of the Taft forces, to let the party decide, by nation-wide preferential primaries, which man it wishes to enter for the race. Replying that most of the States have already made provision for holding either primaries or conventions, and that it is therefore too late for the proposed test, Mr McKinley goes on to say:

"The party's form of government should be the creation of law and custom, and not of caprice. I do not favor changes in the rules of the game while the game is in progress. To propose the 'recall of conventions' in the

midst of a campaign is contrary to the dictates of fair play."

While President Taft has not been quoted personally on this issue, Colonel Roosevelt has made his contribution in a published letter to his manager, which contains the following interesting sentences:

"We regard the present contest not as a contest between individuals—for we are not concerned with the welfare of any particular individual, neither with mine nor with that of any other man—but as a contest between these two radically different views of the function of politics in a great democracy.

"Therefore, we demand that States like Illinois, Michigan, New York, and Massachusetts be given the chance to express their preference in Presidential primaries as to whom they wish for President. Practically the entire body of professional politicians are pitted against us in this contest. . . .

"There was never a straighter fight waged for the principle of popular rule than that which we are now waging. We are fighting against entrenched privilege—both political and financial privilege.

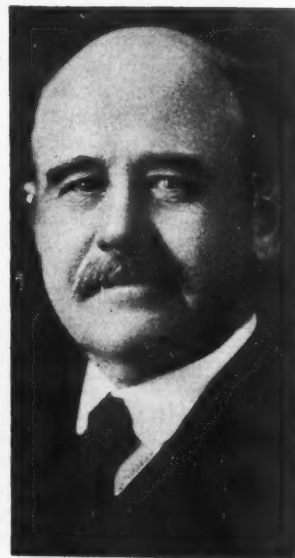
We believe that if given a fair chance, the people will declare against both political and financial privilege. Therefore we demand that they be given that fair chance.

"If the people decide against us, we will bow cheerfully to the decision, confident that they will in the end see that the cause for which we fight is indeed the cause of human rights and human welfare. But we very emphatically object, here in this democracy and within the confines of the party which claims Abraham Lincoln as its national founder, to having the issue decided against us, not by the people, but by the spoils politicians and patronage-mongers who are engaged in defrauding the American people out of their first and most elemental right—the right to self-government."

Almost unanimously the Progressive papers of both parties indorse the principle of the Presidential primaries. "For the first time in the history of the Republican party, for the first time in the history of the Republic, an opportunity exists this year to ascertain the actual and undoubted preference of the majority of the voters of a great party for a nomination for the Presidency," remarks the *New York Evening Mail* (Prog. Rep.), which goes on to say:

"The candidate who is not close enough to the people to trust them to name him, will not be close enough to them on election day to be elected. Let the people, so far as the machinery exists for it, decide this great question; let the Republican electors say whom they want for Republicanism's champion. None but those who fear the issue will seek to avoid it."

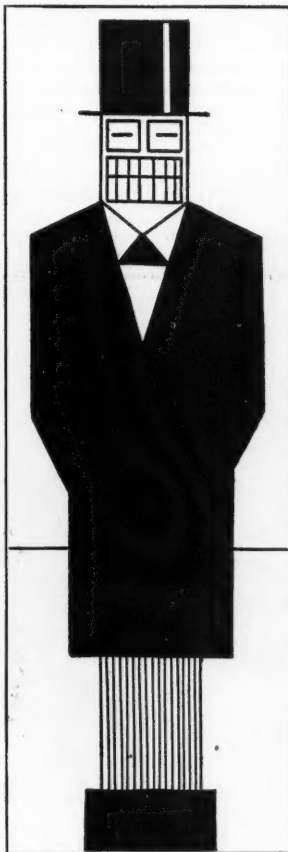
So, too, think such Progressive Republican organs as the *Chicago Tribune*, *St. Paul*



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WILLIAM B. MCKINLEY,

Mr. Taft's Campaign Manager.



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THE SQUARE DEAL.

—Fornaro in "Mortals and Immortals."

Pioneer Press, *Kansas City Star*, and *New York Press*. To the pro-Roosevelt *Pittsburg Leader* "the fact that the political bosses everywhere are striving, tooth and nail, to prevent Presidential primaries, shows clearly that they know the old system is doomed if the people are permitted to break their bonds."

Collier's Weekly assures its readers that the Presidential primary can still be had for every State "if the people demand it vigorously enough." The States that now have it in one form or another are Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Oregon, California, Wisconsin, North Dakota, South Dakota, Louisiana, Nebraska, and Massachusetts.

Among the Republican papers opposed to the innovation we find the *Boston Transcript* and *Advertiser*, the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, and the *New York Tribune*. Arguing that it is "not workable," *The Tribune* says:

"Neither Mr. Dixon nor Mr. McKinley has the power to require the Republican organization in any State or district to depart from the terms of the national committee's call. Each State and each district must construe the call in accordance with local laws and conditions. Where the primary system exists, it may be used. Where it does not exist, the convention is the only legal body which can give credentials to delegates."

If President Taft has let the Presidential-primary challenge go unanswered, he has not accorded the same treatment to Colonel Roosevelt's Columbus address. Speaking in Toledo on March 8 the President took up not only the question of the recall of judges, but also Colonel Roosevelt's plan for the recall of decisions. His views on the recall of judges are already familiar. Turning to the recall of decisions, he said in part:

"A most serious objection to the recall of decisions is that it destroys all probability of consistency in constitutional interpretation. The majority which sustains one law is not the same majority that comes to consider another, and the obligation of consistency of popular decision is one which would sit most lightly on each recurring electorate, and the operation of the system would result in suspension or application of constitutional guaranties according to popular whim. We would then have a system of suspending the Constitution to meet special

cases. The greatest of all despotisms is a government of special instances. . . .

"Such a proposal as this is utterly without merit or utility, and instead of being progressive is reactionary; instead of being in the interest of all the people and of the stability of popular government, is sowing the seeds of confusion and tyranny."

President Taft's arguments are, to the *New York World*, "complete and overwhelming," and the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.) characterizes them as "crushing." In the opinion of the *New York Tribune* he has "met squarely and effectively the issue recently thrust into politics by Colonel Roosevelt's Columbus address," and the *Albany Journal* (Rep.) rejoices that the President has "set elucidation, instruction, wise counsel, against pernicious incitation." We find similar expressions of approval in such Republican organs as the *Philadelphia Telegraph*, *Springfield Union*, *Boston Advertiser*, and *Buffalo Express*. Among the papers which are not convinced by his arguments are the *Progressive Republican Philadelphia North American*, *Kansas City Star*, *New York Press*, and *Toledo Blade*, and independent Roosevelt papers like the *Pittsburg Leader* and the *Boston Journal*. "Mr. Taft is consistent," says the *Kansas City Star*; "he does not like the recall of judicial decisions, but neither does he like the direct primaries or direct legislation."

That Senator La Follette has turned his sword against Colonel Roosevelt as well as against President Taft is made clear by his open letter to the Progressives of North Dakota. In this letter he states that when Mr. Roosevelt became President the capitalization of the trusts and great railroad combinations was \$3,874,000,000; but that "when he turned the country over to Taft the total capitalization of these combinations amounted to the enormous sum of \$31,672,000,000, more than 70 per cent. of which was water." Says the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.):

"As he declares the oppression of the people by the special interests that have been thus swelling visibly under the eyes of the Colonel and his 'selected successor' to be the 'one great issue overshadowing and including all others,' it is plain that he means to fight the other champion of the people's rights with all the strength he can command."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

It begins to look as if necessity is at times the mother of intervention, also.—*Detroit News*.

The Rooseveltian sense now threatens to displace the Pickwickian sense.—*Boston Transcript*.

BOTH Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt appear to have forgotten that Democrats are to have something to say about this election.—*New York World*.

"NOMINATE Taft and have a funeral." is Senator Clapp's way of urging Republicans to nominate Roosevelt and have a circus.—*New York World*.

BUTTER can be made directly from grass, says a scientist. All that is needed, we suppose, is a good cow and a churn.—*Dayton Journal*.

SEVENTY midshipmen may have failed in their studies, but, thank goodness, the Academy is still turning out the most graceful dancers in the country.—*Washington Post*.

A CHICAGO man who passed bad money was sentenced to one minute in prison, the judge evidently feeling that living in Chicago was ample punishment.—*Washington Post*.

THE only objection to calling it the "War between the States" is that a lot of folks just now would get it confused with current skirmishes between some of our leading governors.—*Washington Post*.

THOSE Progressives who are opposing the President because they dislike his tariff record must be hard put to it to discover reasons for supporting Mr. Roosevelt on this score.—*Providence Journal*.

LOOK for Socialist gains in Lawrence, Mass., next fall.—*Syracuse Post-Standard*.

The Outlook is not putting in any want ads. for a contributing editor.—*New York American*.

THOSE most enthusiastic over the recall of judicial decisions are prevented by the prison rules from working for the Colonel.—*Wall Street Journal*.

A MAN has just been discovered in New York who never heard of Roosevelt. There are a lot of others who wish they hadn't.—*Boston Transcript*.

A BABY was born every three minutes in Greater New York last year. No wonder New York people stay up nights.—*Omaha World-Herald*.

ONE trouble with this suffering old country is that the area sown to wheat is not increasing so fast as the area sown to automobiles.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal*.

NEWSPAPER exchanges from Colombia do not reveal any enthusiasm in that country over Colonel Roosevelt's candidacy for the Presidency.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press*.

OHIO's proposed new constitution contains an equal-suffrage clause. Ohio needs women's votes; so many males were disfranchised for selling their votes.—*Chicago Tribune*.

THAT's a sensational charge about the New York Central paying \$50,000 a year to Tammany Hall. It really seems unbelievable that Tammany let the railroad off so easy.—*Philadelphia North American*.



PLUCKED.
—Macauley in the *New York World*.



THE RIDDLE OF YUAN SHIH-KAI

TO MOST WESTERNERS the recent course of events in China is certainly perplexing. Yuan Shih-kai was never identified with the progressive principles for which the republicans of China have struggled these many years. On the other hand, the episode of 1898 in which Yuan figured prominently as the betrayer of Kwan Yu-wei and his progressive colleagues is still fresh in the minds of the republicans, who were, until recently, denouncing Yuan as an opportunist and a hypocrite without patriotism or public spirit. And yet the Chinese Republic, within a few weeks after it hailed Sun Yat-sen as its first President, has tendered the presidency to Yuan Shih-kai, Dr. Sun having voluntarily abdicated. What is the cause of this sudden change of front on the part of the republicans? That is the question which the Japanese editors are trying to solve. It is a peculiar phenomenon that the Japanese newspapers without a single exception are antipathetic and even hostile toward Yuan. To the *Jiji*, that influential Tokyo daily particularly well versed in Chinese affairs, this Chinese statesman appears to be utterly destitute of sincerity and solely animated with selfish motives. While professing to serve the Manchu dynasty, Yuan was, we are told, constantly casting his covetous and even coquettish eyes toward the revolutionists, and it adds:

"Had Yuan been actuated by patriotic spirit, peace would have been restored much quicker. But he was as disloyal to the Manchu Court as he was insincere in dealing with the republicans. He had underestimated the prowess and determination of the revolutionists, and, seeing that the republican movement could no longer be put down, he set his mind on becoming the first President of the Chinese Republic."

As a matter of fact, explains the Osaka *Mainichi*, the edict of abdication, which was issued only on February 12, had been sanctioned by the Empress Dowager several weeks before, but Yuan was withholding its publication pending the settlement of certain matters affecting his personal interests. This journal

intimates that Yuan was dickering with the republicans with a view to securing the presidency as the reward for his efforts in persuading the Manchu dynasty to abdicate. The Japanese editors are loud in praise of Sun Yat-sen, who so graciously resigned the presidency to make room for Yuan and thus spare further bloodshed. They all wish that Yuan would be capable of emulating Dr. Sun's patriotism and self-effacement. At the same time they believe that Yuan acted very unwisely in seeking the presidency, which, in their judgment, is certain to bring his political career to an abrupt and unhappy termination. As the *Nichi Nichi* says:

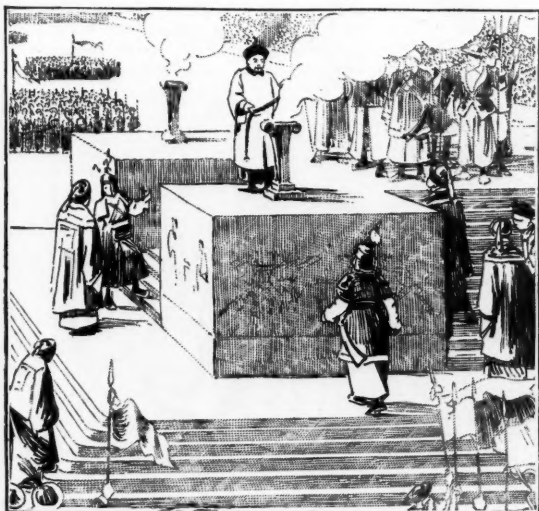
"Yuan has no real supporters among the Southern Chinese who were instrumental in establishing the republic. The Southerners have reluctantly acquiesced in Yuan gracing the presidential chair merely because they are aware of the difficulties they will have to face unless Yuan is given the coveted position. To speak plainly, Yuan was unconsciously made a tool in the hands of the republicans, who were anxious to dethrone the Manchu ruler without prolonging sanguinary warfare. Yuan's position as President is, therefore, destined to be short-lived. When once the new republic is established upon tolerably firm basis, Yuan will be forced to retire, a political outcast."

The *Jiji*, too, observes that the election of a man like Yuan would be merely to continue Manchu administration after fighting it 20 years.—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.



CHINA'S LATEST PRESIDENT.

A new picture of Yuan Shih-kai, drawn by A. C. Michael for *The Illustrated London News*.



A SACRIFICE THAT PAID.

Yuan Shih-kai sacrifices his pigtail on the altar of his country, and is rewarded with the presidency.

—Amsterdammer.



THE BIRD AND THE SHELL-FISH.

A bird attacked an open shell-fish on the beach, but the shell-fish closed his shell with a snap and the bird was caught. Both were then helpless and fell an easy prey to some covetous fishermen. (Chinese fable antedating Aesop.)

—National Review (Shanghai).

SOCIALISM AND THE COAL STRIKE

A SUSPICION is put forth by the London papers, with some diffidence, and more or less in the shape of hints and suggestions, that the Socialists have leagued together to excite and promote the labor strikes which have recently been so frequent in various parts of the world. These strikes are treated as mere symptoms that point to a design to uproot the present institutions of civilization and build in its stead a New Jerusalem of Socialistic ideals. And, indeed, the Socialists are candid enough to acknowledge that this is actually the case. It is Socialism, according to one of its spokesmen, that is laying the log across the track of present industrialism, to halt it or wreck it, and start anew with something better suited to the need of mankind. Hence it is we find that the well-known Socialist writer, Mr. Victor Smith, in analyzing in the London *Daily Mail* the spirit of disaffection and revolt which is manifesting itself in labor strikes throughout so many countries, points out, first of all, that this spirit is not showing itself simply in the miners' strike in England or on the Continent, but even in the great Republic of the West. Everywhere, we read, "Demos is stirring, dissatisfied, restless, pugnacious, menacing." It used to be sporadic, this revolt against commercial conditions. But, as he says, the whisper of the distant wind has swelled and deepened into the roar of a storm which is "far beyond the power of kings, kaisers, or parliaments to control." While we must look at these portentous predictions of a Socialist as the view of a partizan, it is only fair that we should give his idea of the causes of the present unrest their full due. Of strikes he says:

"In the early and mid-Victorian period there were strikes and lockouts as to-day, but then they were relatively sporadic, localized, and gathered little or no sympathy outside the immediate area or sectional craft involved. To-day they have grown to such Frankenstein proportions that they threaten the whole life of the State. Their organizers on both sides have compacts international, or, rather, extra-national, in character, which, tho they have no legal authority, are writs which run where no legal instrument would be effective, and are having far more in-

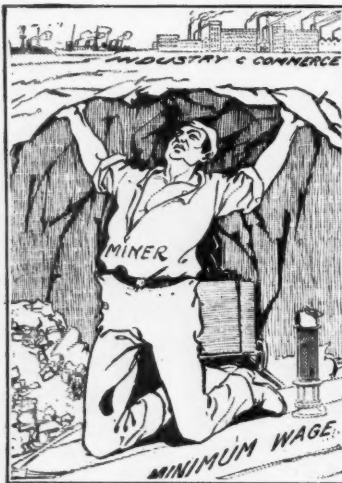
fluence on our industrial and commercial life than nine-tenths of the parliamentary enactments of the day.

"From the coal-fields of Northumberland, the Midlands, and South Wales, ambassadors go forth with no other credentials than can be accorded by a million organized and disciplined British miners seeking an understanding based on interests which are conceived to be common to miners throughout the world. Simultaneously, the transport workers prepare to take the field in alliance with their 'comrades' of the coal-fields, determined not to touch an ounce of foreign coal should existing Continental stocks be drawn on. This amazing unity of purpose is supposed to be based merely on a desire to increase the wages of labor or to secure the recognition of a bare minimum. If anything is more amazing than the unity of the manual it is the opaqueness of the judgment of his 'betters' on his actions."

Among the subsidiary causes of the "upheaval" is the disappearance of devotion to King and Church and the respect for high birth. This has been brought about by the exaltation of money to be the sole object of worship, he says. The laborers are exploited for money, and the only ideal of those above them is cash. The exploited learn the lesson from the exploiters, and claim that they will have their proper share. Thus we read:

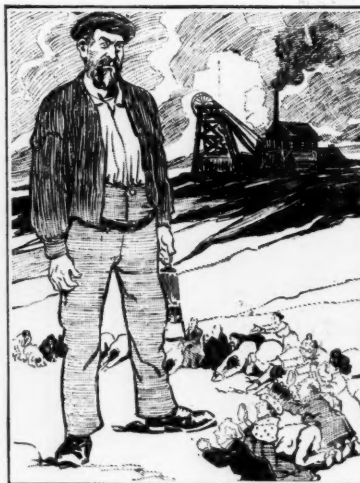
"Let us remember that all the old-world sanctions which knit society together are in the melting-pot—placed there by others than the manual worker. Loyalty to kings *qua* kings, as our fathers understood and felt it, fealty to feudal lord, inbred respect and obedience to noble birth, uttermost submission to the Church—all have gone. What have we in their place? An oligarchy founded in finance, capable only in terms of Cash. There is no strong and enduring sanction here, to keep men disciplined to the service of the State. The battle for power lies between the vast and infinitely complex capitalist interests and the rising and menacing masses."

He demands a "social reconstruction" which will keep 12,000,000 persons from being underfed and prevent the infant mortality which "decimates our race." He admits that "the Parliamentary Labor Party has become a tremendous failure." He thinks the dangers of the coal strike may pass away, but it merely forms a link in a series of movements which may end in a Reign of Terror, which can be avoided, he believes, only in this way:



THE ATLAS OF INDUSTRY.

All industry depends upon the toil of the miner. Should not the foundation be secure? The average weekly wage of miners is only 28s. 8½d. This means that thousands of colliers receive little more than 20s. (\$5) a week.



THE LABOR GULLIVER.

THE NATION TO THE MINER—"Please go on working, or we starve!"
THE MINER TO THE NATION—"I don't want to starve you, but neither must you leave me to starve."



RISKING THEIR LIVES.

A procession representing all workers killed and injured annually would stretch 43½ miles with a corpse every twenty yards and 100 disabled persons between each corpse. Half are employed in mines. On an average four miners are killed daily.

LABOR'S VIEW OF THE BRITISH STRIKE.—*The Labor Leader* (London).



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MR. KNOX AND HIS PARTY EXPLORING PANAMA.

Europe would like to have Mr. Knox settle all the old European disputes with the Latin-American republics on this trip.

"One thing only can obviate social catastrophe, and at no distant date, and that is Social Reconstruction. Not arranged grudgingly, cheatingly, with the adroitness of a card-sharper, legal enactments to be nullified by judicial decisions, but honestly, generously, faithfully. It will cost money—millions. But every penny spent will bring back a hundredfold in health and happiness to the whole community."

HOW MR. KNOX CAN OBLIGE EUROPE

SOME FEAR is felt in Europe that Secretary Knox, in his visit to the Latin republics, may keep American interests so prominently in mind that European claims and complaints may be completely forgotten. The Monroe Doctrine keeps our European neighbors from chastising the southern republics, and obtaining satisfaction at the cannon's mouth, so Europe rather looks to us to tell our Latin sisters what is what, and persuade them to settle up. The Paris *Temps* implores our Secretary of State not to put American interests before those of Europe, but to use his influence to get French claims properly settled. Cuba destroyed French property during the War of Independence; Venezuela expelled French citizens from Carupano in 1908. The damages for these acts have never been paid, and they never will be paid until the United States assumes financial and political hegemony over those regions, and exercises her authority with justice to Europe. That is the position plainly stated by the French organ in the following significant terms:

"The visit of Mr. Knox to certain states of Central America without doubt has for its object the pacification of the turbulent republics established in the region of the Panama Canal. He is to attempt, probably, in some form or other, a confederation of the states of Central America and will try to adjust the ruined finances of several petty republics, through the intervention of American financiers who will settle their debts and prevent the intervention of their European creditors."

The little debtors of Central America shelter themselves under the broad shield of the Monroe Doctrine, as the M.P's of the Georgian era, when head over ears in debt, claimed their legislative privilege to make them immune from imprisonment in the Fleet or Marshalsea. Europe will have no objection to any arrangement Mr. Knox may make, we are told, if only he will arrange that such claims as those of France be made the subject of arbitration and not sacrificed to carry out the program of American capitalists.

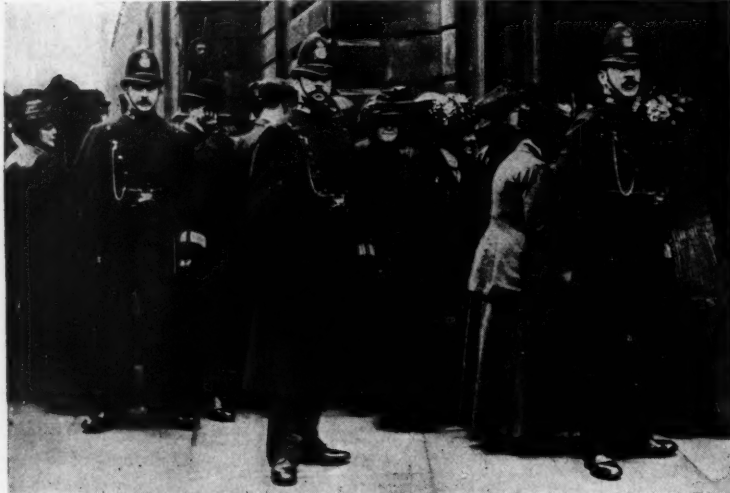
This, of course, is only an echo of the London *Economist*, which mentions in a tone of complaint Mr. Knox's "Dollar Diplomacy," which it calls "the American method of 'straightening out' the finances" of these states, a method that is "apt to involve the pledging to American financiers of revenues on which British investors have a prior lien." Analogous to this protest is the remark of the *Temps*:

"The program of Secretary Knox may be sufficiently comprehensive to satisfy any American statesman. If it is carried out it will mean the economic predominance as well as the financial and political hegemony of the United States over the whole of Central America. But whatever developments in the new dollar diplomacy, of which Mr. Knox is the father, may result from his visit to Central America, Europe can have no reason to object so long as the treaties insuring equality in the use of the Panama Canal be respected and the just money claims of Europe satisfied. Since the Monroe Doctrine results in permitting the little republics to shirk the responsibility of their acts, France would be very much obliged to Mr. Knox if, by his influence, he induce Venezuela and Cuba to agree that the French claims, so long in abeyance, be submitted to arbitration at The Hague."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BEIRUT BOMBARDMENT

THE ITALO-TURKISH WAR is looked upon in Europe sometimes with amusement, sometimes with alarm. The European press speak frequently as if Italy were a child who had found a match-box and would set everything on fire, or as a beggar on horseback who rides to the devil, or the war is treated as a pestilence threatening European peace. For many observers fear dire disaster from Italy's African, or rather Mediterranean, adventure. The Italian Parliament's enthusiastic acceptance of Mr. Giolitti's bill for the annexation of Tripoli has had the effect of kindling anew the warlike ardor of Italians. "The north of Africa has always been Roman," writes Senator Giovanni Goiran, in the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome), Cyrenaica was made a province of Rome in 97 B.C., "and Turkey alone is accountable for the present war." In Italy, it would seem, the almost obsolete idea of military glory has been revived, in spite of its contemptuous nickname as chauvinism. The climax is reached in the so-called "bombardment of Beirut," a cosmopolitan city, containing an English school and an American college. The Italians claim that they destroyed only some Turkish ships, while the Turks say that they bombarded the town, wrecked buildings, and killed many of the 160,000

inhabitants. Several French papers applaud the act. The *Matin* (Paris) thinks that Italy has acted "quite within the code of Mediterranean warfare," but other organs speak differently. The important *Journal des Débats* calls the attack at Beirut "a new form of naval activity" only intended "to give satisfaction to the recently aroused national enthusiasm for war." The consequences of this act, says the *Liberté* (Paris), are bound "to drag Europe into the mesh of dangerous embarrassments." "Italy



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SUFFRAGETTE PRISONERS AT BOW STREET COURT.

These are the "martyrs" now serving sentences at hard labor for smashing windows.

has now passed upon herself the ban of civilization," exclaims the *Soleil* (Paris).

As for the German press, while the Socialist *Vorwaerts* (Berlin) sees in the action of Giolitti's navy "an outbreak of dementia," most of the other papers are very reserved in their comments. The official *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) contents itself with saying, without criticism, "The Italians have carried out their plan of extending their campaign from the waters of Tripoli to the coasts of the Ottoman Empire." "Italy is probably going to get into hot water by this act," predicts the *Berlin Post* (Pan-Germanist), and "France and England will have something to say in this matter." The opinion of the Austrian press, which regards the affair merely from a national standpoint, is practically embodied in the statement of the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) that "this new extension of the theater of war is of such a nature as to compromise the very important commercial interests of Austria-Hungary."

The Italian papers, notably the *Tribuna* (Rome) and the *Osservatore Romano*, join in the chorus of acclamation over Giolitti's African policy. The rest of the papers follow suit. But bitter is the opposition of the Republican *Rivista Popolare* (Rome), which styles the Tripoli expedition "an act of unpatriotic piracy." In this opinion it is supported by the Socialist *Critica Sociale* (Rome).

The *London Times* says paternally that these two little boys who are fighting must now be separated. "Intervention must put a stop to this futile struggle." For, declares the great North England Liberal organ, the *Manchester Guardian*, "the bombardment at Beirut is a warning how dangerous further delays would be." The *Westminster Gazette* thinks that "the importance of the incident is that it may lead to an extension of the area of conflict." Speaking of the idea that Italy's action on the coast of Syria is intended "to bring pressure on the neutral Powers, in the expectation that they will compel the Porte to make peace," the *London Standard* remarks, "This is scarcely credible."—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BROKEN GLASS AND VOTES FOR WOMEN

THOR'S HAMMER passes into feminine hands. And these hands wield the weapon so effectively that Londoners behold with dismay the destruction of much of the plate-glass in Regent Street, Piccadilly, the Haymarket, and the Strand. But, if we can judge by the editorial utterances of the English press, the cause of woman-suffrage is not particularly advanced by the campaign of window-smashing. Opponents of the suffrage movement declare roundly that the women have proved conclusively the unfitness of their sex for political power. A friendly editor regrets that discredit should have been brought upon a "noble and serious cause" by breaking the windows of unoffending shopkeepers. Moreover, observes the *London Morning Post*, "the silly women who indulged in an orgy of window-breaking" could not have "chosen a worse moment to display the temper of spoiled children." The coal strike is on—

"The nation is faced with one of the gravest crises in its history; the whole attention of the public is concentrated on the peril that threatens the circulation of the life-blood of the country. Yet at this time a band of emotional women try to advertise what they regard as a grievance by a reckless and wanton destruction of the property of innocent persons. It is as difficult for reasonable persons to understand the frame of mind which leads to such conduct as it is to realize the motives behind the fantastic behavior of the inmates of a lunatic asylum. But the public welfare

demands that those who deliberately injure the property and security of peaceable citizens shall be subjected to such punishment as will prove an effective deterrent against the repetition of the offenses in the future. In the past there has



READY FOR THEIR CELLS.

Three of the window-splintering workers bringing their luggage to court in anticipation of a long stay in jail.

been too much leniency shown. It is time to show the suffragists that the law can not be defied with impunity."

In an editorial showing more sympathy with the suffrage cause, the *Manchester Guardian* contends that "not its bitter-

est enemies could have done it a grosser disservice, and its friends might almost despair if it could justly be said that such things were typical of the movement." But they are not typical, we are told:

"They are the follies and excesses of a small and fanatical sect, led by a few persons of immense self-confidence and small capacity, of great enthusiasm. it must be admitted, and capable

of great self-sacrifice, as is the way with revivalists whether religious or political, but without balance and incapable of conceiving or carrying out a sustained and practical policy. To them the movement owed much of its original impetus, but the time has long passed when they can render it any effective assistance, and they have of late become, by a strange perversion, the chief obstacle to its success.

"The plea put forward yesterday by Miss Christabel Pankhurst, that they were only emulating the miners and, like them, proposed to attain their end by force, is really farcical. A vast and orderly assertion of



THE WEAPON.

the power of organized labor is treated as on a par with the petulant outbreak of a few sincere but unbalanced women. The thing would be laughable if it were not pathetic. Women, too, have their power, no less great and notable in its kind than that of organized labor—the power of a whole sex feeling its way to a higher sense of civic duty and a fuller recognition of its dignity within the State. On this it may indeed rely, but what has this to do with the follies of yesterday?"

The wonder of it all is, according to the *London Times*, that destruction on so large a scale should be "the work of a few unbalanced women, whose only grievance lies in an insignificant point of Parliamentary procedure affecting a measure they have at heart." For—

"Whatever may be thought of the suffragist agitation, its immediate grievance is simply infantile. Until recently its militant section have at least been able to urge that only violent methods would secure from Parliament the immediate facilities which they desired. But now not even that excuse remains. Burdened as Parliament already is with a program of business such as no previous Parliament has ever been asked to face, the suffragists have secured a promise that their measure shall be debated and added, if a majority supports it, to a first-class government bill. That concession is already much in advance of their deserts, since not a particle of evidence have they yet adduced to show that any sufficient portion of the electorate, or of their own sex, supports their demands. But, deserved or not, the concession has been made, and they are left with only this complaint—that the clause they are set on is not to be moved in the first place from the Treasury Bench."

Mr. Lloyd-George, it is to be remembered, has espoused the cause of woman-suffrage, but Premier Asquith, Lord Lansdowne, Joseph Chamberlain, and Lord Curzon recently gave public utterance to their opposition to it.

JAPANESE SCHOOLS IN AMERICA

THE JAPANESE DIFFER from most other immigrants coming here in the fact that they maintain many schools of their own for the education of their children in their native language. On the Pacific Coast every important center of Japanese population has a Japanese school of the primary grade, and in Hawaii the Japanese colony has a high school and over a hundred primary schools. The Japanese, both at home and in this country, attach a great importance to these schools and regard them with pride. But now a Japanese, Mr. K. K. Kawakami, warns his countrymen, in the *Yorodzu* (Tokyo) and the *Nichibei Shuho* (New York), that the Japanese in America are in honor bound to abandon these schools if they mean to be faithful to the country in which their lot is cast. He



ITS HIDING-PLACE.

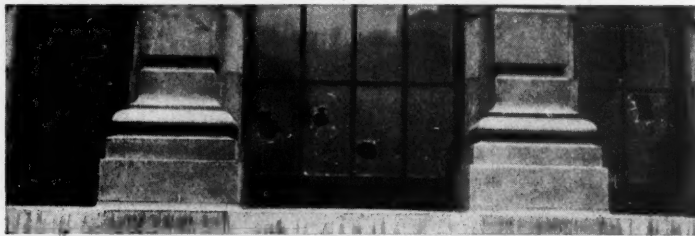
contends that these Japanese schools, tho well intentioned in their inception, unconsciously have the effect of hindering the Americanization of the Japanese children, who are, to all intents and purposes, to become American citizens. Further:

"The maintenance of such a system is, it is much to be apprehended, likely to give the anti-Japanese agitators fresh excuse for the furtherance of their propaganda. The Americans have branded us as unassimilable aliens, and it is our duty to prove—for we can prove it—that they are mistaken. I do not contend that the Japanese are assimilable in the sense that the Scandinavians or the Germans are assimilable; far from it, I fully admit that those Japanese who come to this country in their mature age can not be easily assimilated to the new soil. My hope lies chiefly in those Japanese who were brought to these shores in their infancy, as well as those who were born here and educated in American schools. In my travels on the Pacific Coast I have seen many Japanese children who are just as proud of this country as are the children in whose veins runs the purest American blood, and I have come to the conclusion that the American-born Japanese children can certainly become loyal citizens of America, if only they are properly educated and left to mingle freely with American children."

The writer dismisses as absurd the apprehension of many of his countrymen that the abolition of the Japanese schools might result in the American-born Japanese children knowing nothing about the country of their

parents. He believes that the love of America is not, and ought not to be, incompatible with the love of Japan, and adds:

"The European immigrants become thoroughly Americanized within a few years after their arrival here, yet who can say that they or even their children no longer cherish affection for their fatherland? The increase of Japanese children, proud of America and yet fostering fond memory of Japan, means the strengthening of friendship and peace between the two countries."



MARS ENCOUNTERS MINERVA.

Windows of the British War Office in London, shivered by the suffragettes.



VOLCANIC ROAD-BUILDING

OVER THE FLORIDA KEYS, the hand of man has just completed a great viaduct—a railway across the seas. At the other extremity of the North American continent nature is building a similar causeway that may one day connect America and Asia. It is possible, writes William Thornton Prosser in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, March), that the volcanic fires now disturbing southwestern Alaska and the 1,000-mile chain of Aleutian Islands will combine with other causes to raise the floor of Bering Sea until it emerges high and dry, joining the Occident with the Orient. He goes on to say:

"Nor is this possibility so remote, for the western reaches of Alaska with the Aleutian dots of land form the earth's most agitated volcanic region. Half a hundred volcanoes have been counted west of Cook Inlet, some of them smoking and quavering, and throwing ash and lava far and wide, while the famous Bogoslof Islands just off the route of steamship travel into Bering Sea rise high in the air and sink again into the sea with an attendant demonstration of such grandeur and awe-inspiring magnitude as eye-witnesses declare will be their most vivid remembrance until their dying day.

"Even in the Gulf of Alaska the restless forces of nature are extremely active, for within the last two or three years submarine mountains have suddenly arisen in the depths of the sea, snapping the Government's Alaska cable in twain with such a jerk that the ends, on one occasion, were separated by more than a mile. Repeatedly has the copper strand been separated in this way, and soundings have shown the earth to have arisen much nearer the surface of the Gulf than it was ever known to be before in that particular locality.

"Much of Bering Sea's floor is a great level stretch only a few fathoms down, and constantly approaching the water-level. Scientists and members of the United States Geodetic Survey attribute the upheaval beneath the sea to the same subterranean convulsions that blow a fiery breath through the nostrils of so many volcanoes. Assisting this action in making Bering Sea a pond, preliminary, it may be, to obliterating it altogether, are the rivers of Alaska, which bring down annually vast sedimentary deposits of alluvial matter that are scattered far out toward the Siberian shore. . . .

"A dozen volcanoes, some apparently dead and others at intervals showing decided signs of life, dot the west shore of Cook Inlet and the Alaska peninsula, which separates Bering Sea from the Alaska Gulf. No fewer than forty-two volcanoes have been counted on the Aleutians, stretching westward from the mainland. Some of these are so remote from the lines of travel that they are only seldom seen, while others in the vicinity of the ship-channel through Unimak

Pass are within the visual range of almost every voyager into Bering Sea. . . .

"The volcano most commonly seen by voyagers into Bering Sea is Shishaldin, standing on Unimak Island, not far from Dutch Harbor, which is the coaling-station of the Aleutians. Coincident with the 1910 upheaval in the Bogoslofs, Shishaldin awakened into eruption, and on previous occasions synchronous activity had been noticed. Shishaldin spread smoke and ash in every direction. Vessels reached Nome with their decks covered with volcanic deposits. One seemingly fabulous story related that the ash assayed showed particles of gold—yet why not? Seven or eight years ago Shishaldin became a great torch of the Arctic; fire spouting from its crater was visible one hundred miles away. . . .

"The 'Noise-Maker of the North' is the sobriquet given Akutan volcano, situated forty miles from the settlement of Unalaska, on the island which bears its name. Often at Unalaska can be heard the booming of this peace-disturber of the Aleutian solitudes. Sudden and violent are its explosions, like the detonations of huge quantities of explosive far down in the earth. In

more ways than one does the action of Akutan resemble the discharge of great cannon. Perhaps in the volcano's heart large volumes of gas come in contact with tremendous heat."

"Pop-off" has come to be the nickname of Pavlof volcano, on the lower end of the Alaskan peninsula. When it is in action smoke issues not only from the crater of the mountain, but also from the slopes blackened by the volcanic ash.

"Pavlof's eruptions are usually concurrent with those of Shishaldin and disturbances in the Bogoslofs. Shumagin Islands, sixty miles away, were covered to a depth of half an inch with the Pavlof effluvia in 1910, and at the period of greatest activity Pavlof sent cannonading thunders through a circle 100 miles across. The ash upon the surface of the sea is whipt into snowballs that finally are heaped upon the beach."

This list, Mr. Prosser tells us, includes only a few of the better-known volcanoes of this region, some of them marked by the Indian designation, while others bear the names given them by Russian explorers and geographers years before the United States came into possession of Alaska. Besides those given there is Kupreanoff, standing at the head of Stepakof Bay, on the mainland, which is unique in that its crater lies in the center of a field of glacial ice. Smoke and steam rise through the crevasses in a hundred different places. With these crevasses covering a wide area it has been virtually impossible to explore the exact center. Again:

"Red are rather explored towering craters. ing as i gript its sheer Cook I Chernab Augusti likeness producee streams down from the peak ing tents land the has other casionall dences addition canoes t of dead mountain ies itself seemglt to reach "Alas time will her plain to say th we have recent n found Pu

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WHERE VOLCANOES MAY LINK TWO CONTINENTS.

They may elevate the sea-floor along the Aleutian chain and join North America to Asia.



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine."

CHARNABORO VOLCANO, COOK INLET, ALASKA.

off, standing at the head of Stepakof Bay, on the mainland, which is unique in that its crater lies in the center of a field of glacial ice. Smoke and steam rise through the crevasses in a hundred different places. With these crevasses covering a wide area it has been virtually impossible to explore the exact center. Again:

"Redoubt Peak and Becharoff are well up the peninsula; both are rather difficult of access, and neither has been thoroughly explored. To the north and east of Becharoff is Iliamna, towering above the 12,000-foot level, and having three distinct craters. Douglas, looking as if a huge octopus gript its vitals, stands up sheer and bold above Cook Inlet, not far from Chernaboro volcano, on Augustine Island. This likeness to an octopus is produced by the chilled streams of lava that streak down from the summit of the peak, vividly suggesting tentacles. Farther inland the Alaskan range has other peaks that occasionally give forth evidences of life, while in addition to the active volcanoes there are hundreds of dead craters in the mountain chain that buries itself in the sea in a seemingly vain endeavor to reach the Asiatic shore.

"Alaska is becoming a better-known land every year, and the time will come when all her mountain ranges, her valleys, and her plains will be thoroughly explored, but it is no exaggeration to say that the Russians knew as much about her coast-line as we have learned in the last half-century. Controller Bay, of recent notoriety, was discovered before Admiral Vancouver found Puget Sound!"



AKUTAN VOLCANO IN ACTION.

It is called the "Noise-maker of the North." "Sudden and violent are its explosions, like the detonations of huge quantities of explosive far down in the earth."

FROM AGE BACK TO YOUTH

IN ONE of Eden Philpotts' earlier and more fanciful books it is related how a certain old man, by making a deal with the devil, succeeds in regaining his lost youth to such a degree that he finally becomes a puny infant and then disappears altogether. One is reminded of this by recent experiments that seem to indicate that in the case of certain lower animal organisms there may be actual regression in development, the creature losing the attributes of maturity and taking on those of youth. A few years ago Dr. Jacques Loeb, now of the Rockefeller Institution, made the suggestion that the vital processes may be reversible and that, under certain conditions, the organisms may go back to a more embryonic stage. His experiments were verified by other authorities, but the most extensive contributions to this subject have been made by Dr. Eugene Schultz, whose essay "On reversible processes of development" sums up most of his own researches and those of

others. Says S. I. Holmes in an article contributed to *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, February 24):

"Schultz found that many of the lower invertebrates when kept without food gradually diminish in size until at last they are but a minute fraction of their original dimensions. The common fresh-water Hydra was kept in pure water without food for several months, during which time it underwent a diminu-

tion to less than $\frac{1}{100}$ of its former size. Toward the latter part of its period of diminution it began to undergo also a simplification of structure. The tentacles grew relatively shorter and decreased in number. Finally they all disappeared.

The body became more rounded and at last the mouth-opening closed, the animal becoming converted into an almost spherical mass of living cells, resembling the blastula stage of its early embryonic history.

"Similar experiments were undertaken with a small flat worm, Planaria. This species is one of remarkably tough constitution and endures a period of several months' starvation. During this time the organism, as it were, lives on itself, and as there is nothing from the outside to supply the waste, it gradually grows smaller and smaller. Berninger, who repeated Schultz's experiment, succeeded in reducing planarians in this way to only $\frac{1}{100}$ of their original bulk. Both Schultz and Berninger studied the cells of these minute individuals and found them to be of the same size as in full-grown planarians. The small size of the worms, therefore, is brought about, not by a diminution of the size of the cells, but by a reduction of their number. . . . While the starved planarians continue to be fairly active and efficient organisms, they showed, however, a considerable simplification of structure. The organ systems suffered unequally. The yolk glands disappeared comparatively early; then followed the ducts and various accessory apparatus of the organs of reproduction, but the germ-cells themselves held out to near the period of death by starvation. The other organ systems continued to bear much the same relation to one another as in the normal animal.

"Throughout this remarkable reduction in which various cells succumb one after the other and become resorbed by their fellows, we nevertheless find the preservation of a certain balance of function or organic equilibrium, even when the cells had been thinned out to $\frac{1}{100}$ of their original number. The organism is like a factory which is compelled to run with a small fraction of its force of employees. There may be a few classes of its employees, such as its advertisers, which may be dispensed with in periods of greatly diminished output, but if the factory keeps going it must have a certain number at least of various kinds of workers."

Another method of effecting this sort of simplification is to divide certain organisms into bits, and to let each reproduce the original form, as it often will do. By subjecting these forms to successive regenerations they may be kept retransforming themselves for a long time. Mr. Holmes reports that he has carried on experiments on reduction in

planarians by cutting an individual into pieces, and continuing the process until the pieces would no longer regenerate. He says:

"I succeeded in this way in obtaining individuals which were less than $\frac{1}{100}$ of the bulk of the specimen with which I started.

"These minute forms would move about and react to stimuli in almost exactly the same way as normal planarians. Sections



PAVLOV VOLCANO, ALASKA PENINSULA.

Nicknamed "Pop-off." "At the period of greatest activity Pavlov sent cannon-ading thunders through a circle a hundred miles across."

showed that the cells of the body were not at all reduced in size, and that the brain, nerves, muscles, and sense-organs stood in much the same relation as they do in individuals of the usual size, except that in the cases of the most extreme reduction the eyes were imperfect or entirely absent. No trace of yolk cells or reproductive organs could be found, as might be expected from the fact that these parts appear comparatively late in the development of the individual.

"In the regeneration of these forms there is not merely the production of new tissues which develop into the missing parts. The process consists mainly in working over the old tissue into new organs until the whole animal is transformed into what has all the appearance of being a much younger individual. What a wonderful process of undoing and rebuilding. . . . The power of reversing the processes of development is most conspicuous in those forms in which the ability to regenerate is unusually great. With the loss of regenerative capacity organisms lose the power of renewing their youth and their term of life becomes less subject to wide fluctuations. Some of the lower organisms may be able to evade natural death for perhaps an indefinite period, but all of the higher animals and plants seem hopelessly committed to the habit of dying after a certain fairly constant interval of time."

A PARTIAL TWIN

A SICILIAN named Frank Lentini, now on exhibition at the *Nouveau Cirque* in Paris, bears with him a leg and other portions of an undeveloped twin brother who, had he grown to full size, would have been attached to his twin in somewhat the same manner as the celebrated Rosa-Josepha sisters and other similarly malformed twins. The only visible part of this partial twin is one leg, so that Lentini is generally described as a "three-legged man." The extra leg, however, is not Lentini's, but his brother's, and the anatomist, on careful examination, discovers duplicate internal parts and organs that are also vestiges of the undeveloped twin. Dr. Marcel Baudouin, who writes of this remarkable case in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, January 27), makes the interesting statement that twins attached in this way are rarely born in complete development unless they are girls. In the case of boys, one of the two is nearly always imperfect; generally so little is left that what remains appears, as in Lentini's case, to constitute merely one or more supplementary limbs or parts. The doctor thinks that, in the close prenatal association of such twins, the quieter nature of the female favors the development of both, whereas with boys, one of the twins dominates and practically destroys the other. All of which shows that a "three-legged man," altho a nine-days wonder to the ignorant or merely curious observer, may be more wonderful still in the light of scientific knowledge. Says Dr. Baudouin:

"The malformation that he [Lentini] presents is well known to scientists who make a specialty of these subjects, . . . but this sort of monstrosity is very rare in the human species, altho frequent in animals, and especially in birds.

"Subjects that have such a third leg, when it grows out of the lower part of the back, are given the name of *Pygomelus*, from the two Greek words for 'limb' and 'buttock'."

"If we recall that the celebrated sisters Rosa-Josepha were *Pygopagi* (signifying 'united legs') we shall see some resemblance between these young women and Lentini, since they also were joined in the same region.

"In fact, Frank Lentini's third leg is nothing else than the remains of a brother, who existed before birth and who was united to him as Rosa was united to Josepha. To put it differently, a *Pygomelus* is nothing else than a *Pygopagus* whose upper three-quarters have not developed."

"This is easy to prove by an examination of the pelvis of Lentini at the point of attachment of his third leg. It may be seen that this is jointed, not to Lentini's own pelvis, but to another bone of a second pelvis, which is that of the twin brother who has partly disappeared."

Lentini's third leg is attached to his right side, and it has therefore been supposed that it represents the right leg of his

rudimentary brother. Dr. Baudouin, on the contrary, shows that it is the left leg, as it would be if two persons were standing side by side, facing in the same direction. This, he says, is a necessary result of the way in which twins are always juxtaposed. He goes on:

"With Lentini, there remains only the third leg of the twin. . . . There exist some other organs also . . . but we will only mention here that at the level of the knee of the third leg there is a rudimentary foot—a vestige of the right foot of the brother. Many physicians have wondered how a right foot could thus become grafted on a left knee. This is, however, very easy to understand when we realize that the limbs, in animals and man, develop from their extremities toward the center of the body and not from the body toward the toes or fingers. At the outset the center of origin of the right foot was very near that of the left on the pelvis of the undeveloped twin. But the left leg, which alone has been formed completely, has carried with it this special center, which was formed at a given moment near the center of origin of the left knee and which then was borne by growth very far from its point of departure on the pelvis.

"Evidently the third lower limb of Lentini is not altogether normal, but nevertheless it is only the foot that presents important anomalies. The thigh and leg are almost the same as in the ordinary subject. The foot, in fact, is only a common 'club-foot,' like that of so many unfortunate children otherwise well formed.

"Nothing would be easier than to operate on Lentini and remove his surplus limb. Such operations have been successfully performed. But our friend refuses, and he is quite right. He would be doing away with his means of gaining a livelihood, and, moreover, he would be killing his brother, or what remains of that relative. One does not willingly become thus a fratricide, with a light heart!

"Two notes should be made in closing. The *Pygopagi* are almost always of the female sex . . . while, on the contrary, *Pygomeli* are almost always men. It almost seems as if two brothers joined back to back could not exist peaceably together within a single sheltering membrane, while two sisters, in the same situation, often reach birth in excellent and complete condition.

"On the other hand, it should be known that joined twins or double monsters are always of the same sex (it could not be otherwise) and that consequently the twin whose remains we see in Lentini's third leg must have been a brother and not a sister. Nature knows how to do things correctly! . . . Honor to Nature!"—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CLIMATE CHANGED BY RESERVOIRS—That the building of a dam, if it impounds water whose surface has sufficient extent, may sensibly modify local climate, is asserted by a German meteorologist cited in *Cosmos* (Paris, February 8). Says this paper:

"From the climatological point of view, we may regard great bodies of water formed artificially as acting precisely like lakes; they should especially contribute to contract the extreme limits of temperature-variation and to establish in the region, to a degree more or less accentuated, the mildness of climate that is characteristic of islands and of regions near the sea.

"That this is so in fact, is what Steinert tries to show in the *Zeitschrift für Gewässerkunde*. At the dam at Remscheid, in the Eschbach valley, before the water was turned in, in November, 1891, observations of temperature had been taken during four years, at regular intervals, and these have been continued up to the present time. By comparison with the observed temperatures at Arnsberg and Cologne we may calculate what would have been the temperatures in the Eschbach valley after 1891 if the dam had not existed. Now these observations indicate an evident weakening of the oscillations of temperature; thus, there is noted a difference of about 0.6° in the monthly average of maxima or minima of temperature.

"Furthermore, the evaporation of the mass of water ought to increase the frequency of fogs. In fact, at the station of Mühlenbach, in the region of the Rhine dams, the number of foggy days has increased from 57 to 86 per year.

"Should we also expect an increase of atmospheric precipitation? It would appear, in any case, that in Argentina, in the neighborhood of the San Roque dam, which backs up 6½ square miles of water, the frequency of cloudy days has sensibly increased."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SHELLS AND ARMOR

THE DUEL between the projectile and the armor that it tries to pierce is described by Prof. Bertram Hopkinson in a lecture, delivered at the Royal Institution in London and printed in *Nature* (London, February 15), on "The Pressure of a Blow." The part of the lecture devoted to this subject treated especially of the interesting effect of the soft-metal caps now used on hard-pointed projectiles to prevent their smashing to pieces against the armor. Professor Hopkinson showed his audience specimens of modern armor-piercing shot, made of a special steel of great strength and ductility, whose point is hardened after making, while the base and most of the body remain more or less ductile. To quote from the report in *Nature*:

"I first show the effect of firing an uncapped shell at a plate of wrought iron or mild steel. In this case the metal of the plate is so soft that pressures that are quite without effect on the hardened point of the shell are able to make it flow very rapidly. The shell simply plows its way through, pushing out the wrought iron before it, and emerges quite unscathed. It will be noticed that on the striking side there is a rim or lip of wrought iron which has been squeezed out in a direction opposite to the movement of the shell. A similar lip is formed if a hole is blown in a lead plate by means of a gun-cotton primer, and there seems to be a good deal of analogy between the two cases.

"Completely to stop a 14-inch shell, such as that which you see before you, would require a thickness of at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet of wrought iron, and almost as great a thickness of mild steel. I believe that some ships twenty-five years ago were fitted with armor of this sort of thickness, but, of course, the weight is almost prohibitive. Modern improvements in armor, whereby the same effective resistance is obtained with less than half the thickness, are based on the use of special steel having sufficient ductility to enable it to be worked and fixt in place on the ship, while possessing greater strength than wrought iron or ordinary structural steel. Even such a special steel, however, is handicapped as against the shell by the hard point of the latter, which is able to force the softer material aside, tho itself undamaged. This disability, however, has been overcome by hardening the face of

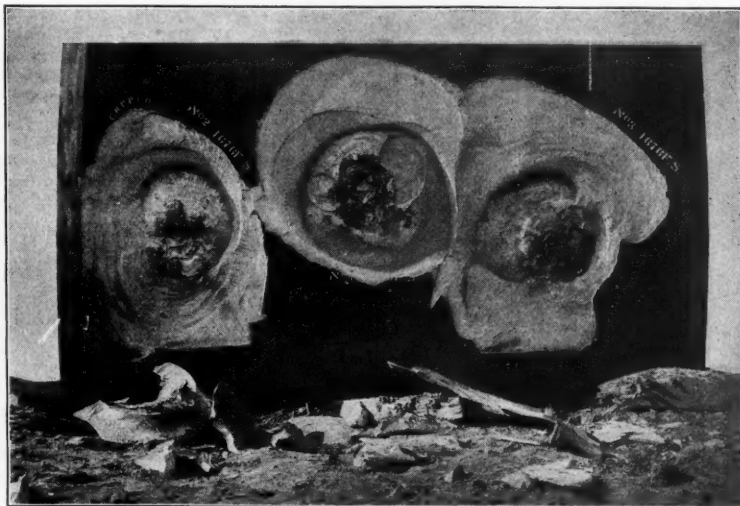
the plate, so that it now possesses a composite structure, the back being tough and ductile, but the face as hard as it is possible to make it. When such a plate is struck by the shell it is a case of Greek meeting Greek. Both the shell and the hardened face of the plate are shattered by the pressure, sufficient of which is transmitted through the substance of the plate to crack it right through, tho, of course, none of the shell has penetrated it.

"It would seem that when it acquired the hard face the armor-plate more than overtook the shell in the race. Tho the shell might by sheer energy pierce a somewhat thinner plate, I am told that it was apt to be smashed to pieces in the process. The balance has of recent years been more than restored by the addition to the shell of the soft steel cap. I have already shown you the effect of firing an uncapped shell; I will now direct your attention to that of firing the same shell with cap at the same plate. The shell goes through minus its cap, but otherwise so completely uninjured that I am told it might in many cases be used again. It punches a clean hole in the plate.

The fate of the cap is interesting. The shell punches a hole in it, as of course it must do before it reaches the plate, and the cap forms a ring, which is held up by the plate and through which the shell passes. The fragments of the cap are found on the front side of the plate, and in some instances they have been collected and put together, forming a ring. I have one such ring here. Its largest diameter is that of the shell, its smallest about an inch less, and it looks as tho the ring had got intact as far as the shoulder of the projectile, but had then burst into several pieces."

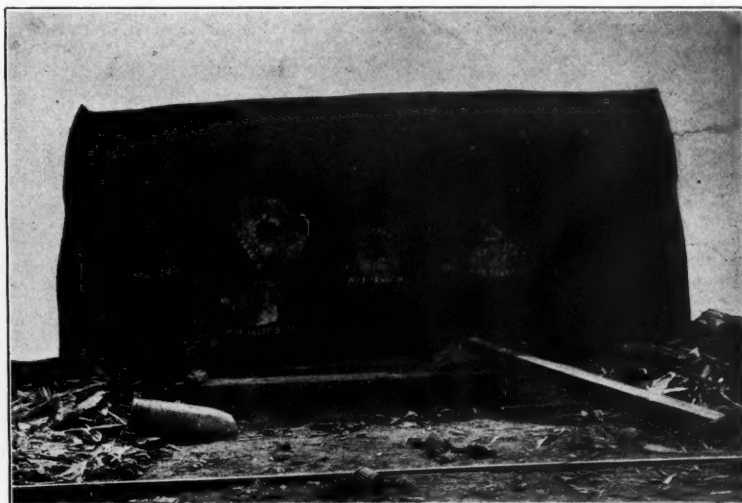
The usual explanation of this remarkable effect is that the soft cap supports the point of the projectile. The destructive effect of pressure depends on the difference of pressures in different directions, and not on their absolute amounts, and it is obvious that sufficient lateral pressure might completely protect the point. The difficulty is to see how the comparatively weak material of which the cap is made can exert the very large pressures which are necessary for effective support. Says Professor Hopkinson:

"It seems hardly possible that such pressures could be generated by the mere act of stretching or expanding the cap over the end of the shell. If this be so, the inertia of the metal in the cap must play an important part."



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

KRUPP PLATE OF 1905, AFTER ATTACK BY THREE ARMOR-PIERCING SHELLS.
No perforation, but excessive flaking of hardened face.



Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

KRUPP PLATE OF 1911, AFTER ATTACK BY FOUR ARMOR-PIERCING SHELLS.
Showing improvement in six years. No perforation and practically no flaking of surface.



PAINTING THE "SIMULTANEOUSNESS OF THE AMBIENT"

PEOPLE WHO HAVE hitherto thought themselves sane have held to a certain self-evident principle that art consisted, among other things, of selection. Since a canvas is but a limited space, it is better to use it to express a limited number of facts. But a school of painting is now clamoring for attention that defies this principle. They wish to express everything at once—that is, everything that can come within the field of vision and cognition at any given moment. They call themselves "Futurists," have their origin in Italy, and have got as far as Paris in their propaganda, where, by an exhibition at the Bernstein Galleries, they flout all the claims of Parisian fad-dists, named Synthetists, Cubists, Fauves, Neo-Impressionists, or Post-Impressionists, whom they proclaim to be "merely academic." Mr. P. G. Konody exposes their principles in *The Illustrated London News* by citing an example. When the Futurist paints a person on a balcony, seen from the interior, he does not limit the scene to what the square framing of the window allows him to see. He paints "the sum total of the visual impressions experienced by the person on the balcony; the sun-flooded rumbling of the street, the double row of houses extending to the right and to the left, flower-adorned balconies, etc." All this is presented, not in juxtaposition, but in superimposition, to give the "simultaneousness of the ambient." Mr. Konody makes a try here at more explicitness:

"A running horse has not four legs, but twelve. The sixteen persons around you in a motor-bus are, in turn and at the same time, one, ten, four, or three persons, who come and go, jump into the street to be quickly swallowed by the sun, return to their places, like the persistent symbols of universal vibration. Upon the cheek of the person to whom you are talking you see the horse which passes far away at the end of the street. The motor-bus hurls itself into the houses which it passes, and the houses throw themselves upon the bus. And thus you arrive at a pictorial conception like 'The Bumping Cab' or 'The Street Entering a House.'"

What the Futurists repudiate in all art of the past, even that of yesterday, is the representation of facts and the static conditions of nature. They form, we are told, "a group of men inspired by the same thoughts and ideals, and they have already attracted gifted imitators and incapable plagiarists galore." They therefore force attention from those who impartially record the endeavors of the passing day. Mr. Konody, a capable critic, thinks they have "a right to be taken seriously, whether the conclusions drawn from their amazing picture-puzzles and from their bewildering manifestoes and printed explanations be accepted or not."

"The Futurists, one and all, suffer from the modern malady of disgust with merely representative art. The synthesis of the advanced modernists does not go far enough for them. They want to express the inexpressible. They not only wish to give form to vague figments of the brain, but to superimpose the synthesis of memories and associations upon the synthesis of visual impressions. What this leads to in practice it is easier to imagine than to describe. The nearest simile is offered by photography. Every beginner who has worked a Kodak camera knows what happens when he forgets to turn the screw after an exposure. He will find two, and sometimes three, pictures on the same film, one on top of the other in inextricable confusion.

And this is exactly what happens when the Futurist painter attempts to state on canvas, not in consecutive, narrative form, but in a superimposed jumble, the facts observed, the associations awakened in his feverish brain by those facts, and—say in the case of a portrait—the emotional experiences and thoughts of the sitter.

"The Futurists' theoretical explanations are interlarded with 'is as' and abstractions of every sort, sometimes strikingly ingenious, sometimes absolutely incomprehensible. It is, for instance, difficult to follow the painter Boccioni when he explains that the 'force-lines' inherent in every object, which indicate the manner in which that object would decompose, should envelop the spectator and carry him away, so that he should be obliged to struggle

with the personages of the picture! 'All objects,' he continues, 'in following this physical transcendentalism, tend toward the infinite through their force-lines, the continuity of which is measured by our intuition.'

"There may be sense in all this, or there may not—but, for the average intelligence, the examples given with this explanation of Futurist aims will be more intelligible and more amusing."

A recent issue of the *New York Sun*, in an article on the subject, reproduces the "manifesto" promulgated by the Futurist painters in 1910. It was read at the Chiarella Theater, in Turin, and record has it that "the meeting at the Chiarella was enlivened by much the same sort of incidents which made 'The Playboy' performances notable." The poet Marinetti, however, silenced the howling mob by a stroke of humor instead of the stick of a policeman. "He caught on the fly an orange that was speeding past him, and, interrupting his address, peeled it, quartered it, and ate it with the greatest unconcern." This is the manifesto:

"We contend:

"1. That every form of imitation must be scorned and that every form of originality must be glorified.

"2. That we must break away from the bondage of 'harmony' and 'good taste,' overelastic terms with which one could easily condemn any of Rembrandt's, Goya's, or Rodin's works.

"3. That art critics are useless if not harmful.

"4. That we must make a clean sweep of all hackneyed sub-



"LAUGHTER."

By Umberto Boccioni.

Her laughter evidently proceeds from too much alcoholic stimulation, since the picture of her consciousness—as the formula requires—seems to present the multiplied tables of a café.

jects and express henceforth the whirlwind life of our day, dominated by steel, egotism, feverish activity, and speed.

"5. That we must prize highly the title of 'cranks,' that gag applied by Philistines to the lips of innovators.

"6. That complementary subjects and colors are as absolutely necessary in painting as blank verse is in poetry and polyphonic in music.

"7. That the universal dynamism must be rendered through lines producing a dynamic sensation.

"8. That nature must be interpreted with a sincere and virgin mind.

"9. That motion and light destroy the concrete aspect of objects.

"We disapprove:

"1. Of the bituminous tints by which painters try to impart to modern canvases the patina of age.

"2. Of the superficial and primitive archaism which uses absolute colors and which, in its imitation of the Egyptians' linear drawings, reduces painting to a childish and ridiculous synthesis.

"3. Of the progressive pretense of secessionists and independents who have entrenched themselves behind academic rules as platitudinous and conservative as those of the old academies.

"4. Of the nude in painting, as nauseating and cloying as adultery in fiction.

"BOCCIONI, CARRÀ, RUSSOLO, BALLA, SEVERINI."

JAPANESE ADVICE TO OUR POETS

THERE IS ONE serene soul in the East who has no complaint because the general public have ceased to read poetry. It is the Japanese poet, Yone Noguchi, who first of all would like to know when the "general public," East or West, ever were interested in poetry. With the illusion dispelled that the general public may be expected some day to besiege the doors of a publishing-house to buy the last new volume of verse, he holds a very optimistic view of the future of poetry. While he doesn't say that it is really "immense," he declares that "it seems to me that there was no such a time in the West before as to-day." What he mainly recommends is a "parting from Christianity, social reform, and what-not," and a turning to the "passive side of life and nature." This, of course, is the Japanese ideal that his birth and inheritance implanted in



LEAVING THE THEATER.

Carlo D. Carrà gives us an easier problem here. There is the suggestion of a joke on the observer, who seems to see an unsteady world.

him. He would take our poems and discard three stanzas out of every four and have enough, he thinks, to convey all of the message needful. "If I be blamed as unintelligible from too much rejection," he says in *The Academy* (London), "I have only to say that the true poetry should be written only to one's own heart to record the pain or joy, like a soul's diary whose sweetness can be kept when it is hidden secretly, or like a real



THE FUNERAL OF THE ANARCHIST GALLI.

By Carlo D. Carrà.

Looking closely, one may perhaps see the funeral procession through the seething throng that stands alongside. The observer has evidently chosen a safe coign of vantage.

prayer for which only a few words uttered with blood are enough." He gives an amusing case of the jar given to Japanese sensibilities by a wave of popularity for a certain poem much heralded here. Thus:

"My Japanese opinion, shaped by hereditary impulse and education, was terribly shattered quite many years ago when Edwin Markham's 'The Man with the Hoe' made a furore in the American press. I exclaimed: 'What! You say it is poetry? How is it possible?' It appeared to me to be a cry from the Socialist platform rather than a poem; I hope I do not offend the author if I say that it was the American journalism whose mind of curiosity always turns, to use a Japanese figure, to making billows rise from the ground. Putting aside many things, I think I can say that Mr. Markham's poem has an inexcusable error to the Japanese mind: that is its exaggeration, which, above all, we can not stand in poetry, and even despise as very bad taste. Before Edwin Markham there was Whitman, who sent out editorial volleys under the guise of poetry; it is not too much to say, I dare think, that 'An American Anthology,' by Mr. Stedman, would look certainly better if it were reduced to one hundred pages from its eight hundred; we are bewildered to see so many poet-journalists perfectly jammed in the pages. How I failed in my attempt to read Walt Whitman—yes, during the last seventeen years; true to say, a page or two of 'Leaves of Grass' soon baffled, wearied, and tired my mind. I always thought it was a piece of ludicrousness of the Western reviewers when they wrote down my name often with Whitman's; it is rather appalling to imagine how little he is read in his own country, when even the professional book reviewers have hardly an exact knowledge of his work. The fact that he utterly failed to impress my students in the classroom makes me think accidentally what a difference there is between West and East. One can not act contrary to education; we are more or less a creation of tradition and circumstances. It was the strength of the old Western poets, particularly of America, that they preached, theorized, and moralized, besides singing in their own days; but

when I see that our Japanese poetry was never troubled by Buddhism or Confucianism, I am glad here to venture that the Western poets would be better off by parting from Christianity, social reform, and what-not. I think it is time for them to live more of the passive side of life and nature so as to make the meaning of the whole of them perfect and clear, to value the beauty of inaction so as to emphasize action, to think of death so as to make life more attractive, altho I do not insist upon their conforming themselves, as we Japanese poets, with the stars, flowers, and winds."

A LITERARY INVASION OF THE STAGE

OUR ESCAPE from the commercial theater may come from the work of the literary man. This hope is held out to us by Mr. John Galsworthy, the English novelist and playwright who is now a visitor in this country. Mr. Galsworthy is on hand to help start Mr. Ames's "Little Theater" with his latest play called "The Pigeon." He sees in the literary man's invasion of the English theater an augury of a revolution—one that will make the theater "a fifth fine art." The novelist, he explains, has hitherto furnished the pastime of thousands in England who have had the habit of spending their evenings at home. Now that he has turned to the theater as a method of expressing his ideas, Mr. Galsworthy believes he will draw his public after him. To an interviewer for the *New York Tribune* he observes:

"This move must eventually lead the theater out of commercialism and into more serious consideration as a worth-while institution. It has already given rise to a new school of acting. I would say that Norman McKinnel, Dennis Eadie, and James Hearn are leading representatives of this school. With them there is no thought of exploiting their personalities. For them 'the play is the thing,' and they study to bring out its full meaning, submerging themselves willingly toward this end.

"The literary drama has need of such actors, for being written spontaneously and to develop certain ideas or imaginings it goes its own way, regardless of the special manners or methods of the actors who are to interpret it.

"And that is just where the literary playwright will make a fine art of the drama. He is not writing plays to order to fit the peculiarities of leading actors nor for the purpose of providing them with material to keep them before the public. This system, which has been and still is so much in practice, is death to the best interests of the stage."

France has long honored the literary playwright, but the English stage is less apt to grow like the French than like the Russian, Mr. Galsworthy thinks. "In Russia nearly all the leading novelists and essayists write plays as well." Further:

"In any event, there seems a constantly increasing interest in the theater in England and a growing disposition to regard it as an institution of value. Some years ago we had what was called a renaissance of art in the theater, during which time there was a good deal of talk about taking the theater seriously,

and a great deal was done to improve stage settings and make. Then followed an antirenaissance, led by those who believed in so-called popular plays and the star system of acting. All this was before the literary men made any determined effort to use the theater as an outlet for their ideas. Now that the literary drama is making itself felt as a distinct feature of the English stage, it is slowly but surely winning a following of its own that is constantly increasing in numbers."

Mr. Galsworthy deals entirely in the drama of ideas. His offering at the Little Theater is called a "fantasy," tho it is not to be described as a light affair. When it was produced in London late in January *The Daily Chronicle* hit it off as "whimsical, picturesque, mingling farce and philosophy with Shawesque freedom, yet always returning to the quiet and sympathetic thoughtfulness that we have learned to expect from Mr. Galsworthy, seeing the worst but not cynical, seeing the best but not sentimental." His "pigeon" is an artist with a kindly disposition—a bird whom everybody can pluck, and incidentally his story reflects some light on the problem of practical charity.

"Strife," his other work, played at the New Theater, seems to place him as a propagandist, tho he protests against such classification. To a writer for *The Sun* he says:

"It is almost accidental that it is a play on labor and capital. The theme is the futility of the violence of things carried to the extreme—a struggle between two extremes, in which the golden mean is lost sight of.

"It so happened that the setting of the struggle, in the book, is an environment of industrialism. It might have been political or in social life. repeat, it is almost accidental that the struggle in 'Strife' takes place between capital and labor. I did not deliberately set out to write a play on capital and labor.

"In regard to 'Justice' [his drama of English prison discipline not yet produced in America], I may say I pondered over it for two years, but the play was actually written in five weeks. Tho, after I had been at pains to get at the truth, I regard the infliction of solitude on most prisoners as harmful and unnecessary, this drama was not a conscious attempt to bring about certain definite reforms; it was an effort to present a picture of the general blindness of Justice and—by showing the many separate departments of that machine, welded and focused by the point of view of a detached word-painter (of by no means extravagant temperament)—to elucidate the true proportions of the problem of society face to face with an erring individual."

Mr. Galsworthy denies being a Socialist:

"I think it would be only true to say that in so far as I have always been inclined to be on the side of those who seem to have less fortune in life, I sympathize with the laboring people in 'Strife.' But I don't call myself a politician at all. I have no set political creeds. I am neither a Socialist nor an individualist. The true path obviously lies in the middle.

"Of course if you were to ask me what I believe is the solution of the situation between labor and capital, or how the crisis will be met when it comes, I can see nothing for it but the ultimate adoption of a cooperative system, at all events in those industries which are concerned with the production of the absolute necessities of life."



MR. AMES'S NEW "LITTLE THEATER"

Which he will "run for intelligent people." He has put in 299 seats.

The Nation gives this summary of the plot of "The Pigeon":

"The author imagines an artist, of the most sympathetic nature, who impoverishes himself by his indiscriminate charities to vagrants of both sexes. His more prudent daughter, Ann, protests in vain, and finally calls in a canon, a magistrate, and a professor—the church, the law, and social science—to advise them how to deal with three wastrels, a street flower girl, a French refugee, and a drunken old cabman, who have domiciled themselves in the studio. The experts send the girl to service, the Frenchman to an institution, and the cabman to prison, with disastrous results. The girl goes from bad to worse and tries suicide; the cabman, after enforced sobriety, gets drunker than ever, and the Frenchman is more confirmed in his vagabondage.

"In a striking scene he tells the artist, *Wellwyn*, that it is only men like him, with compassionate hearts, who can understand and help wild creatures such as himself, who ought to be let alone, so long as they harm nobody, to live or die as they choose. And this seems to be the view of Mrs. Galsworthy also. But *Wellwyn* replies that he can do nothing, as he also is the helpless slave of his natural impulses and therefore irresponsible. He is simply a wastrel with means. All the leading figures in the comedy are drawn with admirable humor and veracity and illustrate the subject of poor-relief in all its phases, with many comic and some tragic touches, but without reaching climax or conclusion."

ZOLA'S SWELLING FLOOD

IT MAY BE a veiled indictment of human nature that the New York *Sun* intends in calling attention to the "best selling" qualities of Émile Zola. Time was when Zola's very name was anathema, and crusades were waged against the selling and reading of his "poisonous" books. But he is not now the object of wide-spread public attack. People may therefore think that his influence has waned, but such is not the purport of the figures exhibited in *The Sun's* editorial (March 3), which cover the extent of his sales up to the end of 1911. His collected works number forty-eight volumes. Of the "Rougon-Macquart" series, 1,964,000 have been sold, it appears. Other novels have gone to the extent of 764,000; while essays and various works bring the total to 2,750,000 approximately. The *Sun* writer continues:

"In a word, a few years hence Zola will easily pass 3,000,000. 'Nana' still holds its own as the leader of the list, 215,000; 'La Terre,' 162,000; 'L'Assommoir,' 162,000. This would seem to prove what the critics of the French novelist have asserted: that books in which coarse themes are treated with indescribable coarseness have sold and continue to sell better than his finer work, 'L'Œuvre,' for example, which has achieved only 71,000. But 'L'Assommoir' is Zola at his best; besides it is not such a vile book as 'La Terre.' And then how about 'La Débâcle,' which has 229,000 copies to its credit? The answer is that patriotism played a greater rôle in the fortune of this work than did vulgar curiosity in the case of the others. Another popular book, 'Germinal,' shows 132,000.

"On the appearance of 'La Terre' in 1887 (it was first published as a feuilleton in *Gil Blas*, from May 28 to September 15), five of Zola's disciples, Paul Bonnetain, J. H. Rosny, Lucien Descaves, Paul Margueritte, and Gustave Guiches, made a public protest, which is rather comical if you remember that several of these writers have not turned out Sunday-school literature; Paul Margueritte in particular has in 'L'Or' and an earlier work beaten his master at the game. But a reaction from Zola's naturalism was bound to come. As Remy de Gourmont wrote: 'There has been no question of forming a party or issuing orders; no crusade was organized; it is indi-

vidually that we have separated ourselves, horror-stricken, from a literature the baseness of which made us sick.' Havelock Ellis, otherwise an admirer of the genius of Émile Zola, has said that 'his soul seems to have been starved at the center and to have encamped at the sensory periphery.' Blunt George Saintsbury calls Zola the 'naturalist Zeus, Jove the Dirt Compeller,' and adds that as Zola misses the two lasting qualities of literature, style and artistic presentation of matter, he is doomed; for 'the first he probably could not have attained, except in a few passages, if he would; the second he has deliberately rejected, and so the mother of dead dogs awaits him sooner or later.' Yet Zola lives despite these predictions, as the above figures show, notwithstanding his loquacity in regard to themes that should be *tacenda* to every writer."

Some figures are given to show his standing with his own generation. The great increase of recent years only indicates his appeal to one which follows his own:

"In 1893 the figures for the principal novels of Zola stood thus: 'Nana,' 160,000; 'L'Assommoir,' 127,000; 'La Débâcle,' 143,000; 'Germinal,' 88,000; 'La Terre,' 100,000; 'La Bête Humaine,' 83,000; the same number for 'Le Rêve,' 'Pot Bouille,' 82,000; whereas 'L'Œuvre' only counted 55,000; 'La Conquête de Plassans,' 25,000; 'La Curée,' 36,000, and 'La Joie de Vivre,' 44,000. 'La Terre,' then, the most unmentionable story of them all, has jumped since 1893 to the end of 1911 from 100,000 to 215,000, whereas 'L'Œuvre' moved only from 55,000 to 71,000 in fourteen years. But a blackguard can understand 'La Terre' while 'L'Œuvre' would be absolutely indecipherable."

Zola's monetary gains were enormous, his prices for serial rights being especially high:

"'Nana,' in *Voltaire*, brought 20,000 francs; 'Pot Bouille,' in *Gaulois*, 30,000 francs; 'Bonheur des Dames,' 'Joie de Vivre,' 'Germinal,' 'L'Œuvre,' 'La Terre,' in *Gil Blas*, each 20,000 francs; 'L'Argent' in the same journal, 30,000 francs; 'Le Rêve,' in the *Revue Illustrée*, 25,000 francs; 'Bête Humaine,' in *Vie Populaire*, 25,000 francs; 'La Débâcle,' in the same, 30,000 francs, and 'Docteur Pascal,' in *Revue Hebdomadaire*, 35,000 francs. That amounts to about 300,000 francs. Each novel cost from 20,000 to 25,000 francs for rights of reproduction, and to all this must be added about 500,000 francs for the theatrical works, making a total of 1,600,000 francs. And it was in 1894 that these figures were compiled by Antoine Laporte in his book on Naturalism, which contains a savage attack on Zolaism. Truly, Zola may be fairly called one of the best sellers among all authors, dead or living."

Zola is said to be not worse, but, if anything, a trifle better than his present-day followers, tho they too "assert that their work makes for morality, exposing as it does public and private abuses, an excuse as classic as Aristophanes." The present generation, indeed, regard him as a trifle old-fashioned in this matter of forbidden subjects. But:

"Zola always knew his market; even knew it after Dreyfus had intervened. Of the series called 'Les Trois Villes,' 'Rome' is the best seller, 121,000; and it is as profound a vilification of the Eternal City as was 'La Terre' of the French peasants, as 'Pot Bouille' of the French bourgeois. Indeed, all Zola reads like the frenzied attack of a pessimist to whom his native land is a hideous nightmare and its inhabitants criminals or mad folk. His influence on a younger generation of writers, especially in this country, has been baneful, and he has done much with his exuberant, rhapsodical style to further the moon madness of socialism; of a belief in a coming earthly paradise, where no one will labor (except the captive millionaires) and from whose skies roasted pigeons will fall straightway into the mouths of its inhabitants."



THE AUTHOR OF "THE PIGEON,"
Which inaugurates the "Little Theater." Mr. Galsworthy foresees a revolution of the theater, which will be brought about by the man of letters.



THE ARGUMENT FOR CHILD-LABOR

IT WAS STATED in an article published in our issue of January 20 that "there are still thirty-five States in the Union in which children of under sixteen years may work more than eight hours a day"; and further, that "the fruit, vegetable, and sea-food canning industries throughout the country remain practically exempt from all child-labor restrictions." The bare facts may be true, but in their statement omit many qualifying conditions, and hence tend to misrepresent the real facts. Such at least is the view of Mr. John G. Ruge, of Apalachicola, Fla., who in the Senate of his State opposed the passage of child-labor legislation. His remarks afford an opportunity to hear the "other side" of the child-labor argument, which is seldom seen in print, and show the points which the foes of child-labor must meet if they wish to persuade legislatures to pass their measures. The bill, which was before the Florida legislature for several terms, he declares, never "appeared to have been in the interest of philanthropy or on behalf of public education or for human happiness or comfort." Mr. Ruge, himself a member of a large firm of oyster-dealers, and therefore an employer of children, sees his business unfairly discriminated against by the Florida bill. Moreover, he contends that without a compulsory-education bill the latter state of the children, deprived of labor by legislative act, is worse than the first. The bill which Florida offered its legislature, he declares, "was copied word for word from the Handbook of 1908 compiled by Josephine Goldmark of New York City, and was intended where there was a dense population of white people with compulsory-education laws and with no racial question." He finds an authority to support his contention for child-labor in a wider application than his own personal interests. We quote from his speech in the Florida *Times-Union* (Jacksonville, April 22, 1911):

"Dr. C. W. Stiles, at a health conference in Washington, stated in effect that the employment of children in manufacturing industries in the South was not a menace but a positive blessing: in that it is decreasing the death-rate among children; in that employment of children, even in the cotton-mills, was infinitely better than existence in an unsanitary dwelling; and he stated he would rather place his ten-year-old daughter in the spinning-room of a cotton-mill than send her to the unsanitary surroundings to be found on the average tenant farm of some sections."

Mr. Ruge asserts that the law would "paralyze various commercial industries throughout the State, and will practically destroy the oyster-canning business and injure the fruit-, vegetable-, and tobacco-packers of the State." At the same time children would be free to engage in certain other unprohibited occupations where, he conceives, the injury to health is equal or greater. We read:

"The child employed in the several lines of trade, especially the negro in the oyster-canning industry, earns an average of more pay with lighter piece-work than many grown men or women at the same or other employment, or if engaged in the excepted occupations, agricultural and domestic service. Only negro children work in the oyster-canning industry, as native white children will not work with them. These negro children and resident white children will not go to school and the parents will not send them, and the State in the absence of a compulsory educational law can not force them.

"Then what class of citizens do we protect by these conditions? Legitimate and reasonable work indoors sheltered from the inclemency of the weather, as in the oyster-canneries, will never kill any one, but the strain of late hours, evil associates, cigars, and other excesses, fill the hospitals and jails, and kill thousands on thousands while work kills none.

"We need a law or enforcement of laws to make the negro

as well as white child work and not legalize them as idle vagabonds and criminals.

"The oyster-canning industry can not obtain native white shuckers, neither can other industries rely on the idle and dissolute negroes to operate the canneries and other industries. It has become an imperative necessity and practise to import alien and non-resident laborers and shuckers at an average cost to the canneries of about \$40 for each person in transportation to and fro and other incidental expenses of house-rent and fuel.

"Now both Bohemian parents and children work in the canning-houses of Florida, as in Maryland, Mississippi, Louisiana, and other oyster-canning States, and this labor comes solely from Baltimore. These parents will not come without their entire families, with their transportation to and fro paid by their employers. These Bohemian children are engaged in piece-work side by side with their parents and under their direction and supervision. None work by the day or hour and they begin when they please and quit as they like under no compulsion for a task, and these children earn more money than their parents, as the work is light, with their nimble fingers and their eyes and nerves more acute; and these Bohemian white children are at work separate and apart from the negro workers. The annual importation of this Bohemian labor to shuck oysters does not in any way directly or remotely affect the citizens of the State or the residents of a county, and, besides, those children are not eligible to the public schools."

Mr. Ruge goes on to exhibit some of the "inconsistencies" of the bill which Florida refused to pass:

"Boys can not be bootblacks, news-venders, messengers, porters, or work in the laundries; but they may be servants or work in the field or farm, yet they can not learn a trade under a roof, and become mechanics and artisans.

"Do you want your boy to learn a useful occupation? If so, he is not permitted under this law, unless you teach him yourself. Can you approve of such a measure?

"Why should not this bill include a permit for children to work where any perishable thing may be gathered and produced that it may be cured, canned, or boxed?

"They may catch and peddle fish and oysters; they may pick fruit and gather vegetables, subjected to the exposure and inclemency of the weather, in any and all seasons. However, during school-term or vacation it is a crime to work in a shop, store, or oyster-canning house or fruit- and vegetable-packing establishment, to handle or preserve perishable articles after they have been produced or gathered by the same children.

"Girls, unless they are sixteen, under this law can not work in any store, office, hotel, mercantile-establishment, laundry, restaurant; neither can they work in any factory or dressmaking shop, where they may learn a trade or not, and thus obtain an occupation that will enable them to follow a congenial and profitable vocation. Such girls, especially negroes, without any means of support, are by law thus forced to a life of dissolute idleness or worse.

"No boys can be employed as messengers, or in delivering messages after ten at night or before five in the morning unless they are twenty-one years of age; neither can they learn a trade in any industry, as to do so they must work in a shop or factory of some kind.

"Child-labor is sometimes, but not always, rendered necessary by poverty, through inheritance or misfortune, as the result of a cause. Parents are sometimes mentally or physically unable to work and have not the means to support a family, and hence are unable to properly shelter, clothe, and feed the children, in which event this bill, or contemplated law, does not provide for their care and maintenance either in or out of school seasons.

"You will observe that in this bill there is no proviso for children to aid the support of disabled and invalid parents, and, being thus prohibited, you have an added charge upon the community.

"If child-labor is altogether wrong, it is the effect of a cause, and the treatment proposed in this bill is for an effect, instead of a cause.

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"The tendency of sentiment is too much to prevent any child-labor, and too careless of child-idleness. No child should ever be allowed to acquire habits of idleness, for like child so is man. Nature endows every healthy child with a restless activity."

INSURANCE AS DISTRUST OF GOD

LIFE INSURANCE and Providence have seemed to many somewhat interchangeable terms, especially when the payment comes in time of affliction and need, and those who make life insurance a matter of commercial transaction never lose sight of this feature of it; but here is a novel point of view offered by one who has tried both and relinquishes life insurance in favor of the other. He writes to the Oakland, Cal., manager of a New York company explaining why he permits his policy to lapse. This and the editor's comment on it are printed in *Mutual Interests* (New York). The policy-holder details the story of his wife's illness, and says:

"I took her to the best doctors I knew of and they said she must be operated on. So she was operated on and got steadily worse and worse—had to take to crutches. I tried one doctor after another, with no good results. Finally, in the hope of a cure, we took to Christian Science, and she still got worse. I sent her here to Oakland, and finally I moved to Oakland to live. About this time I heard of some people who believed in divine healing; so we turned to them and had them pray for my wife. She improved from that time on, and now we both have taken Jesus Christ as our Savior and Healer. My wife is doing all her own housework and two weeks ago discarded her crutches. There have been such marvelous healings already in our family that I dare not in the face of what God has done already in our family keep up my insurance; altho I think very much of The Mutual Life. Still, having found out what it means to know Jesus and let him take care of my troubles, I can not, in justice to God, my wife, and family, turn back now. I will close, hoping that you (if you are not a Christian) will turn to Jesus before it is too late and see if the Lord is not true.

"Respectfully, _____."

The editor finds it "difficult to see how any one who believes that God has blest him and his could arrive at the conclusion that he is distrusting Providence if he continues to try in his own way to provide for the needs of his family." Such cases, we are assured, "are not so rare as might be expected." The editor has his own homily:

"The Lord will not do for a man what he can do for himself. The farmer can not hope to have his barns filled with grain in answer to prayer. He must first break the ground and sow the seed; God will then send the rain and give the increase. Neither can the indolent man get food and clothing and shelter for his family by praying for them. The widow and orphan may indeed be cared for in a way, without previous provision on the part of the husband and father; for God has moved his faithful servants here to provide almshouses for the helpless; but the indolent man, who fails to provide for the future needs of wife and children after he is gone (which he could well do through the instrumentality of life insurance), is pointedly referred to in I Timothy, v. 8, as follows: 'If any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel.'"

A REPLY TO SOCIALIST CRITICISM

DR. GEORGE R. LUNN, once a Presbyterian clergyman and now the Socialist mayor of Schenectady, misses a chance "to show the Church what better work it can do and to show men out of harmony with the Church what it really is doing." So thinks the New York *Observer*, which sugars its rebuke by finding the excuse that the Mayor's "new and heavy duties have naturally narrowed his thoughts to one phase of the gospel which he has always preached, and in which we are sure he still believes." His mistake in "denouncing the Church," observes this journal, "is a mistake into which most men fall when their minds are set on one thing, or on one way of gaining an important result." Mayor Lunn made a recent visit to New York and Brooklyn and delivered addresses in behalf of his new propaganda. The *Observer* points out what it regards as his errors:

"It could hardly seem other than ungracious for Dr. Lunn to return to Brooklyn, and to a Socialist meeting on a Sunday afternoon, to express a good-natured contempt for ministers, and explain that it was while he was working in a church there that he came to wonder what on earth ministers were good for anyway—and this regarding Dr. Gregg and Dr. Cuyler, whose personal relation to him might have taught him much! It was hardly according to accepted Christian courtesy that in a ministers' meeting in New York he should name the Lafayette Avenue Church as his illustration of the failure of the churches to befriend the oppressed, when he knew such a vast deal on the other side that would have disproved his own argument. Dr. Lunn says that he learned, after leaving that pulpit, not to preach, 'Give to the poor,' but 'Stop taking so much from the poor.' Yet, of course, he must know that not even his own real eloquence ever uttered that latter sentiment more forcefully than Dr. Cuyler and Dr. Gregg. He might have learned it in the Lafayette Avenue pulpit if he had cared to do so. To be sure, he would have heard the other sentiment also, which now he does not care to preach. We are very sure he might hear both sentiments from the present pastor of the church, Dr. McAfee. Dr. Lunn has fallen into the familiar error of confusing his pet and particular method of claiming justice for men with justice itself. Those who



REV. GEORGE R. LUNN.

The Socialist Mayor who says he learned, after leaving the pulpit, not to preach "Give to the poor," but "Stop taking so much from the poor."

do not sing in his key seem to him not to be singing."

At the ministers' meeting Dr. Lunn declared that he had found church officers in Albany opposing a bill to lessen the hours of work for women and children. The *Observer* admits that "such a thing is too bad if it occurred." But it adds that two things might occur to a critic: "For one thing, while we feel settled about the matter, there are honest men who have not come to see it so, but we can not count their failure a proof that they are enemies of the public good." The other thing is, "even if they were selfish instead of ignorant, and malicious instead of mistaken, the Church is not to be judged by them." "Dr. Lunn would be the first to resent the argument," adds The *Observer*, "if it were applied to his own cause."

It then gives this interesting account of Mayor Lunn's ministerial history:

✓ "After a brief pastorate in one of the smaller churches, Dr.

Lunn became the assistant minister of Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, during the pastorate of Dr. David Gregg, and during the later lifetime of Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, by both of whom he was highly regarded and both of whom gladly showed him favor. As Dr. Gregg was leaving his pastorate Dr. Lunn was called to the leading Reformed church of Schenectady, where he seized the heart of the people at once. Soon after he began his work there broke out a real revival among the churches, in which, by appointment of his brethren, he did most of the preaching. In all of it he showed a deep evangelical fervor, enlightened and forceful. By this and other efforts Dr. Lunn was brought into close relation with the industrial situation in Schenectady. The hardships of many employees bore heavily on his heart, and he became earnestly partizan with them. His pulpit expressions became increasingly severe, not only in behalf of employees, but against the employers. In several public meetings outside of his own church he took a definite stand with the Socialists and in favor of revolutionary methods in correcting evils which were too evident to be questioned.

"Meanwhile, many in his historically conservative church were not prepared to follow him, tho no objection was raised in any but personal ways, and nothing occurred to break the pastoral relation. That step was taken by Dr. Lunn himself in what he felt was simple fairness to the church. If the officers and people were not ready to support him, he would naturally prefer to resign his pulpit. This he did, not at the demand of any one, but by his own perfectly proper choice. It is well to emphasize this, because it is often said in Socialist papers that Dr. Lunn was forced out of his church. All that happened was that in a manly and honest way he left the pulpit which he could no longer conscientiously occupy.

"There were proposals to Dr. Lunn that he go to various cities and try out his ideas about social betterment, and especially his plan for a church which should come nearer the people than he felt churches ordinarily were coming. It seemed best to him, however, to remain in Schenectady and work out his plans there. By alliance with an existing Congregational church he began work, and soon had a large following of those whom he hoped to influence. Then came the election as mayor, and a necessary lessening of the amount of preaching, and a natural narrowing of the field of vision of the Gospel with which he had been concerned."

MR. CHESTERTON'S DIAGNOSIS—Something very bad is the matter with society to-day, and it is the business of the Church to find out what, thinks this remarkable English writer. He made this declaration at a meeting of the London Christian Social Union, when addresses which the English papers report were made on "the social obligations of Christians" by the Bishop of Oxford and Mr. G. K. Chesterton. The lapse of dogmatic religion seems to Mr. Chesterton to account for the present conditions. He is thus reported:

"Inherent in the existing state of society is the abominable and intolerable evil that there are a very large number of baptized human beings literally knowing not where to turn either for justice or for bread, people who are positively desperate as to whether they shall become thieves or beggars. It is safer for them to become thieves than to become beggars, because beggars are more severely repressed. If these people are Christians, suicide is forbidden to them. If they are self-respecting, the workhouse is forbidden to them. If they are moral people, even supposing that their economic condition would allow it, taking to drink is forbidden to them. Their condition is immeasurably worse than that of any poor people in any previous period of society—worse even than that of the negro slave or of the medieval serf, who had some kind of hold on the fundamentals of existence. I do not think that any other religion in the world could have reacted exactly in the same way as Christianity has reacted in this matter. There is something more in Christianity than Christian instinct and Christian conscience, and I seriously believe that many of these evils have come about through the Church not being anything like dogmatic and doctrinal enough. If once it was made as disgraceful for a man to cheat in business as to cheat at cards or to run away from a moral obligation as to run away in battle, the rest might be left to society. What the Church has to do is to insist on a high and severe standard and leave it to be applied to the human race."

NEEDLESS "NEW RELIGIONS"

A WORD OF CAUTION against "all new schemes of religion or semi-religion, various forms of imagination called 'Thought' for advertising purposes, resurrections of ancient Asiatic dreams and allegories and similar delusions," appears in the current number of *The Christian Advocate* (New York). These religions come to naught in the end, declares Dr. Buckley, "frequently leaving the deceived with spots upon their reputations." Why should any one "wish to find or found another religion"? he asks, and sees "a ready answer always applicable to the second member of the question," namely: "Many would like to found a new religion, in order to fleece the unwary." Most of those who wish to find another religion, thinks this irrepressible foe of religious charlatanry, are influenced by curiosity. The others, he thinks, could find a "religion to their liking if they remembered that 'one who thinks for himself imagines that no one ever traveled that road before. But if he looks about him, he will find the footprints of others all along the way.'" So why, to-day, "should any human being wish for another form of religion"? Dr. Buckley's survey of our present riches displays a trenchant pen as much as, perhaps more than, a sympathetic understanding. He writes:

"If you are a believer in extreme Calvinism you may still find branches of Presbyterianism whose tenets will satisfy you. If you believe in the doctrines of the Baptists, that denomination is everywhere, and commendably ready to expound them. If you do not wish to hear the doctrines of the regular Baptists, there is the great and growing body called Christians (or Disciples) which will provide the sacraments according to your belief and wish, and other and different doctrines.

"There are several divisions of Presbyterians, as also of Congregationalists, and churches in those bodies differ greatly from one another in their doctrinal beliefs and general spirit.

"If you would prefer the Roman Catholic Church, it is almost everywhere. If you do not wish to be under its iron control, but differ from it only in few points, the extreme high-church Protestant Episcopalians can be found in every large city, and frequently in the country districts. If you do not agree entirely with their views you can find a middle class, and here and there an old-time evangelical Protestant Episcopal Church. There is also the broad-church view among Protestant Episcopalians.

"If you wish zeal, there are still Methodist churches to be found that will meet your desires. If you would prefer a church of that order which can not be identified as a church except by the hymnal, it can be found. The Methodist churches are very numerous and they vary in spirit more than they did formerly. You can find the calmest and most unemotional church, if you wish it, in all cities; and others whose characteristics resemble those of a century ago.

"But if you can not make up your mind to join any of these, the Universalists are ready to disperse the gloom that sometimes rests upon the mind and heart of an evangelically brought-up Christian who is not living in the spirit and letter of that form of religion. If you can not be satisfied with that, you find here and there throughout the country, often far apart, the Unitarian churches. That small but highly respectable body exhibits remarkable differences. There remain a very few with the old Channing spirit and doctrines, and more that have glided or rushed so far to the outer circle of religion that were it not for a few forms of religious worship all the signs of Christianity would disappear. . . .

"There remains also that ancient Society of Friends who sing no hymns, administer no sacraments, and preach not till the Spirit moves them. These are the orthodox branch; the Hicksites are practically Unitarians without the embellishments of music, painted windows, organs, and choirs.

"In our country all the religions of all the Christian nations, so called, are represented, and services are conducted in English and in all languages of the millions immigrating here."

If any one is looking for a further choice, he is directed to Dr. Carroll's annual census, with its list of eighty different religions and forms of religion.



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SYLVAN TOILET POWDER—Violet, Sandalwood, Carnation (flesh)

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Each Cake of Soap bearing the Armour Brand carries with it the makers' guaranty of absolute purity and freedom from adulteration.

NEW BOOKS

NOVELS OF THE SPRING

Coulevain, Pierre De. *The Heart of Life.* From the French by Alya Hallard. Pp. 401. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co. 1912. \$1.25.

It is rather the attractiveness of the writer's personality that furnishes the charm to this new De Coulevain book than anything startling or new in its contents. There is a story, and a very pretty one, that appears here and there and lures the reader on through pages of optimistic philosophy that "all things work together and all things concur."

No episode is too trivial for detailed description and in every experience the author finds apt illustration of her hopeful and sunshiny theories. Not only has she the power of appreciation but the graphic power of imparting joy to others by her clever descriptions. In the journal chronicling her travels, she transcribes her conversations with friends, her joy in the manifestations of nature, the landscape and birds that charm her eye, and airs her ideas on art, religion, marriage, vivisection, war, and Christian Science. There may be a little too much in quantity, but the quality of the subject-matter is always fascinating, and presented with a scintillating and appreciative wit, for example, "The rage of insects and the rage of people must be of about the same importance in the universe." "Her mother . . . reminded me of one of those beautiful roses, through the heart of which the seller fastens a piece of wire—her wire was religion and I wondered whether she would have held together without that."

The introspective is always a trying form of narrative, but there is much to repay the reader who disregards the rather evident egotism of the author for the undoubted fascination of the story whose graphic descriptions are the result of keen eyes ever busy to acquire experience and a brain able to interpret them.

Hough, Emerson. John Rawn. Pp. 385. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$1.25 net.

It would perhaps be impossible to conceive of a more brutal, self-centered, merciless, disgusting character than John Rawn as Emerson Hough has painted him, but if the strength and power of the character-delineation are evidenced by its vivid impression made on the reader, then the author is to be congratulated on successful results. From the time when, as a child, John calmly took the bananas from his boy playmates as his right, he took whatever he wanted ruthlessly and sacrificed to his blind egotism wife, child, and business associates, stealing from each anything that would contribute to his own success, and discarding it as soon as it had served his purpose.

In a way this is the history of another "Bubble"—an organization of a company founded on a stolen invention and financed for the wealth and power of one man—John Rawn. The divorce of his wife, the suicide of his daughter and her child, the scandal involving his second wife and his son-in-law, with murder as a culminating blow, leave him unmoved from his pitiless selfishness and his final act recorded in

Why the whole world pays tribute to the



What is the source of that mysterious enthusiasm which makes everyone in superlative terms of the Cadillac?

What peculiar qualities does it possess, which impel the public to dismiss patiently the suggestion that other cars are "as good as the Cadillac"?

What advantages does the Cadillac owner enjoy, day by day, which convince him that his is incontestably the better car?

Why do Cadillac dealers everywhere encounter a lively disposition to compare Cadillac with the costliest cars; but not with cars of like or half-way higher price?

On what basis can we explain the phenomena, encountered everywhere, reverting to the Cadillac, from cars costing two, and three times as much?

The Primal Cause of Cadillac Efficiency

The subject is a big one; it cannot be compassed in a brief advertisement.

But the source of Cadillac satisfaction can be indicated.

We can trace the cause; and we can partially picture the effect.

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Every Cadillac piston and every Cadillac cylinder is interchangeable with every other Cadillac piston; and every other Cadillac cylinder.

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Johannson of Eskelstuna, Sweden, is the inventor of the most wonderful system of limit gauges

for infinitesimally fine measurements the ever seen—gauges which are accurate to one ten-thousandth part of an inch.

The Cadillac Company is, and has been, for years, the world's foremost exponent of and of the Johannson system.

Cadillac adherence to unexampled accuracy antedates the Johannson discovery. It is forty years to its inception—ten years, in fact, to the Cadillac car.

So here you have the primal cause—the cause of that world-wide, mysterious, Cadillac enthusiasm—the despair of cars which may look like the Cadillac; because they are not like the Cadillac; because they are wrapped up in them the fervor and the devotion inspired by an ideal.

Effects which follow the Primal Cause

And now as to the effect.

How is the inherent difference of the Cadillac expressed in its outward behavior—how does it differ and how does it surpass?

In a hundred ways; some of them intangible, but ever-present; many of them intensely practical—things you can see and feel and know.

The first fruit of fine measurement and perfect alignment is, of course, the reduction of friction to the closest possible approach to a theoretical zero.

Friction is the worst and most relentless enemy to efficient service in a motor car.

The defeat of this relentless enemy can be accomplished by no other weapon known to motor car manufacture than the most scrupulous and properly applied standardization.

Once accomplished, it carries in its train two other splendid victories.

Wear, tear and repair are the evil offsprings of friction.

And when friction is reduced to a minimum, their capacity for discomfort and damage is almost totally nullified.

At one and the same time, and from the same source, another splendid benefit is conferred on the car.

Elimination of friction means ease of operation.

It achieves that luxurious evenness which is posed to be one of the chief characteristics of the highest price; and the cardinal quality which men are willing to pay that high price for.

These extraordinary requisites—reduced wear, tear and repair, and running quietness and velvety smoothness—are the distinguishing characteristics of a frictionless car.

You have them in the Cadillac, because Cadillac is the world's foremost exponent of friction methods of measurements.

Cadillac Motor Car Co.,

Advantages you may enjoy in the



and disadvantages you may escape

presence or the absence of the qualities described on the opposite page—qualities traceable to properly standardized and the resulting correct alignment of the parts, traceable to skillful design and advanced manufacturing methods and the results of scientific research and development, explain:—

The owner of the car has to crank and crank the engine to get it started while the Cadillac owner, sitting in his car, presses a button, disengages the clutch, and his engine starts.

The owner of one car, even with a so-called "electric" starter, can start the engine only some of the time while the Cadillac electric cranking device is as efficient and fully as dependable as every part of the Cadillac car.

The owner of one car must get out—often in rain and mud—open his lamps, fumble for matches, and regulate the gas and light up while the Cadillac owner without delay or annoyance simply pushes the switches and the electric lamps are lighted. The owner of one car starts with a jerk and a lunge while the Cadillac can be started off with the smoothness of a train liner.

The owner of one car about all the driver's strength is required to operate the clutch and brakes while with the Cadillac slight foot pressure is all that is necessary. The change of gears in one car is accompanied by a crash and a grind while with the Cadillac the change can be made so that it is scarcely perceptible. The owner of one car is difficult to keep in the road while the Cadillac seems almost to steer itself.

The owner of one car with a steering gear which has no provision for taking up wear, lost motion develops a steering uncertain and unsafe while in the Cadillac steering gear the adjustments provided are adequate than will probably be required.

The owner of one car rides hard and stiff, the springs seem to hold and the car is less comfortable to ride in on a paved street than is the Cadillac over an ordinary road.

Why one car may run quietly and smoothly when new but soon becomes noisy and shakes and rattles while the Cadillac often after years of service runs as smoothly as when new.

Why one car runs all right on level roads but when it comes to sand and hills it has not the power to make the pulls while the Cadillac has an abundance of power for all reasonable requirements and with its standardization, the correct alignment and the substantial construction, the maximum of that power is delivered at the rear wheels.

Why one car shows only 8 or 10 miles on a gallon of gasoline while the Cadillac averages 60 to 80 per cent greater mileage.

Why one car after a few months begins to evidence a loss of power while Cadillacs frequently show an improvement.

Why in one car the engine overheats and the water boils while with Cadillac construction and the Cadillac cooling system the causes of overheating are practically eliminated.

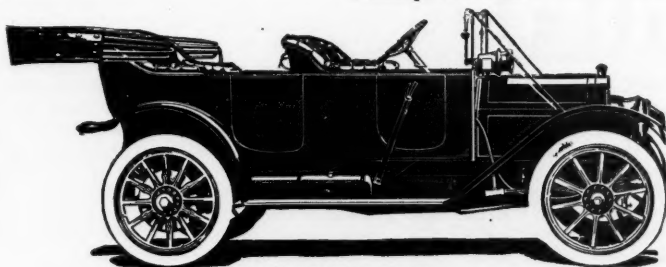
Why one car emits volumes of smoke and it becomes necessary to clean the engine and especially the spark plugs every few weeks, while the Cadillac with its efficient lubricating system and the accurate fit of the cylinders, pistons and rings emits no smoke at all and frequently runs for a year or more without even having a spark plug removed.

Why the oil consumption of one car is from two to four times that of the Cadillac.

Why the owner of one car must be continually tinkering with his car to keep it going while many Cadillac owners rarely open their tool kits.

Why one car after a few months' use depreciates in selling value to half of its original cost or less while depreciation in the Cadillac is reduced to an absolute minimum.

So many "Whys" indeed, which evidence the preeminence of the Cadillac that we cannot here cite even a tenth part of them.



TOURING CAR \$1800

Other Models:—Four passenger Phaeton \$1800, four passenger Torpedo \$1900, two passenger Roadster \$1800, four passenger Coupe \$2250, seven passenger Limousine \$3250.

Detroit, Mich.

the book is a paralyzing illustration of the colossal conceit of a changeless and inordinately inhuman monster. There are plenty of illuminating episodes in the development of the plot, plenty of food for serious thought, but not one pleasant thing about John Rawn unless it be the convincing way in which he has been drawn by a writer of powerful technic.

Liste, David. *A Painter of Souls*. Pp. 301. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 1912. \$1.25 net.

The dominant character in this book, and the one that gives it its name, is a young Irish portrait-painter, Miles Dering, whose strong personality and high ideals are due in great measure to the training given him by his uncle, who has been in close sympathy with the Brook Farm community in America. Dering's own life is clean and wholesome and he insists on painting his subjects as they really are, not as they pretend to be or wish to appear.

The social background of the story is modern Rome, much the same as in Hichens' "Fruitful Vine," and, in that life of luxury, sensuous charm, and often questionable morals, move the characters of the story. There is no denying the fluency of the style, nor the fascination of the conversation, often sparkling with wit and repartee, even brilliant with art-discussions and keen and epigrammatic theories, but it is disappointing that Miles, almost clairvoyant in his appreciation of character, should have chosen for his own love one so unstable as Violet Hilliard, a self-confessed money-worshiper, a slave to the absinthe habit, and with moral standards quite startling. There are some tense dramatic situations, plenty of excitement and thrills, but the climax does not seem to be in quite the right proportion with the ideals of the hero.

Sienkiewicz, Henry. *Through the Desert*. Pp. 540. New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago: Benziger Brothers. 1912. \$1.35 net.

THE SAME. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

There is nothing about Sienkiewicz's present book to remind the reader of "Quo Vadis" or his other masterpieces, except the comprehensive and detailed knowledge of Africa, which he graphically weaves into his story. It is the story of two children—fourteen-year-old Stanislaus Tarkowski and eight-year-old Nell Rawlison—who are kidnapped by the agents of the Mahdi during the time of the great insurrection and taken to Khartum and Omdurman, attended by a few Sudanese, Bedouins, and blacks.

The precocity of this fearless youth is something startling and a terrible strain on one's credulity, but the history of the months spent in wild and savage Africa while he is struggling to bring his little friend and himself out of peril and hardship is full of the most thrilling and exciting adventure. "Stasch" copes successfully with almost unsurmountable difficulties in his journey through the wilderness, and the author's power of description makes the events seem real and lifelike.

Marvelous storms and tempests are vividly described, wonderful skies, luxuriant fruit and flowers, glowingly pictured, and the terrible dangers from wild animals made real by the power of the describer, but no achievement is beyond the power of young Stanislaus and the events are tense with excitement and deep interest even



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when least plausible. After months of suffering, the necessary murder of treacherous natives, attacks of jungle fever, taming of elephants, and survival of the horrors of hunger and thirst, the little caravan reaches civilization and loved ones. It is a wonder-tale, but full of important and instructive facts as well as a thrilling story.

Sullivan, T. R. *The Heart of Us*. Pp. 334. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1912. \$1.25.

Mr. Sullivan has here written a good story and has taken it for granted that the reading public still has an intellect capable of appreciating culture and clean living. The scene of the story is laid in Boston about forty years ago, and the characters, many of them connected with the theatrical world, are both entertaining and inspiring.

There is no supple scandal necessary to cause the estrangement of the lovers. The events of the story follow one another with plausibility and originality. Dorothy Ashley made her mistakes on account of her excessive "ideas and ideals," but "you can run the mind into a new groove by the power of reasoning, perhaps, but not the heart of us," and she learned her lesson in time to make every one happy.

The characters are lovable and well drawn, and there is a delightfully satirical chapter on the New England conscience—"that rarefied, supersubtle essence of the inward monitor." The reader will greatly admire the hero—Staunton Ives—who, bitten by the tarantula of dramatic composition, recognizes his limitation of mediocrity, and finally learns that the great Seneca was right—"All powerful is he who has power over himself." It is a book well worth reading.

To "M. L. G., or He Who Passed." Pp. 338. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. 1912. \$1.25.

This story is, supposedly, written by an actress who, having attained success in her profession, finds herself obliged to send her lover to a far country believing her indifferent, since she will not marry him without telling him the truth about her past. She tells the story frankly and fearlessly, hoping that, possibly, "M. L. G." may see the book and be prompted to send her some word of love or forgiveness, but unwilling to place him under any obligation by sending him a personal letter.

There is something very appealing as well as pathetic about this chronicle of a life among the theatrical allurements and temptations, beginning when, as a child of two, she finds herself in a common theatrical boarding-house, where she has been left while her parents "do the vaudeville circuit." The details of her development are described with straightforward frankness, and we follow the varied vicissitudes of her life with absorbing interest and sympathy. When she comes to the mistakes of her life, she does not attempt to condone or to excuse, only tries to explain how inevitably a life of irresponsibility led up to a condition of unmorality. There are many thrilling and dramatic episodes related in the course of her story and a real climax is reached when she finally "finds herself" and comes into the light, mentally, morally, and spiritually. The reader may differ from the author in his choice of a solution of the problem, but he can not help feeling for the actress a lively interest and a deep

sympathy. The book seems so genuine that we can not help hoping that "M. L. G." will see the book and return.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL

Betham-Edwards, Miss. In the Heart of the Vosges and Other Sketches. Decorated cloth, 8vo, pp. 327. Illustrated. Chicago: McClurg.

To an artist fond of France and its painters of the last generation, and to the person who would gladly see something in that country off the beaten track, these chatty essays will appeal. No great praise can, it is true, be given to the literary aspect of the essays, for good faculties of observation and description are weakened by the halting, strangely punctuated phraseology, but the scenes visited are so intrinsically interesting, and the writer's information is so copious, that her pages are far from dull. The Alsatian hills and dales engage us first, and as we become acquainted with things and places few tourists know we learn by the way an astonishing deal about Gustave Doré and other figures of art and literature—life-pictures set in the charming framework of their native villages. By way of Barr and Strasburg the author heads southward to the Pyrenees, but she pauses here and there, at Quissac and Sauve, at Carcassonne, where she sketches for us the career of Nadaud, whose poem has immortalized this quaint relic of medieval days and manners; then at Toulouse Montauban, the birthplace of that selfish genius Ingres, and so on to her Pyrenean valley amid the olive-and-vine country of that piedmont country, yet unspoiled. It will not be long, however, the reader is warned, before it will be added to the tourist-country; so the man who cares would better hasten to put this volume in his motor-car or his gripsack and hie him thither. The illustrations are from photographs of great beauty.

Poe, Clarence. Where Half the World is Waking Up. 8vo, pp. 276. Garden City: Doubleday, Page and Company.

The "Half the World" dealt with in this bright little volume includes China, Japan, the Philippines, and India. The author is one of the journalistic leaders of the New South and has traveled extensively in the Far East, and his work shows keen and patient observation and a spirit of liberal inquisitiveness which has been rewarded by the attainment of a vast amount of information. A specimen of his method of presenting this information is afforded by his characterization of Japan as "the land of the upside down," which he thus compares with the Old South.

"We are reminded of the South's antebellum civilization, when we learn that in Old Japan the business of money-making was held in contempt by the superior classes."

In the same crisp and readable style we are regaled with some bright notes about Korea, "the Land of the Morning Calm," and Manchuria, over which Japan holds "the whip hand." Mr. Poe thinks that in the Philippines the United States is running "a George Junior Republic." But the Filipinos are incapable of governing themselves and, speaking of the Philippine Assembly, he quotes the remark of "a Republican of some prominence," to the effect that "A crowd of ten-year-old schoolboys in Chicago would know better

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Please accept my thanks for your kind remittances which you have sent me each month, following the sudden death of my husband. It is hardly necessary for me to tell you how much this monthly income has saved me from worry and possible privation.

My husband's untimely death left me the care of two children and I shudder as I think what might have become of us without his forethought and your promptness.

Very truly yours,
Sarah B. F.

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how to run a government." The book once taken up, will be eagerly finished by the reader. It has all the point, freshness, and lively interest of observations taken on the spot.

Prichard, H. Hesketh. *Through Trackless Labrador.* 8vo, pp. 244. New York: Sturgis & Walton Company. \$4 net.

American readers will find their interest in this spirited and vivid book of travel heightened by the fact that Mr. Prichard took the same route and arrived at the same destination as that which Leonidas Hubbard had perished of hunger in attempting to reach. The shore of Indian House Lake was the destination at which the author of this book and his companion, Mr. Gathorne-Hardy, after many toils and some hardships arrived. On this point we read in his opening pages:

"I do not think that some of the more critical of geographers yet appreciate the remorseless ill luck that pursued Hubbard. I can only say this: Every day that Gathorne-Hardy and myself spent in battling with Labrador nature increased our respect and admiration for Hubbard. Luck was with us, as it was against him, and in wilderness travel it is a truism to say that luck decides the issue."

The journey described in this volume was begun on board the Moravian mission ship *Harmony*, then lying at Nain, the Moravian mission station. From this settlement they started in a sailboat, a trap-boat, it was called, because employed by trappers in mounting the rivers and crossing the lakes which lie in this course of their line of snares, pits, and deadfalls. Their journey lay for more than half its length up Fraser River, but midway a treeless, undulating wilderness, dotted with small lakes, had to be traversed. Caribou and fish and the stores they had brought from Nain sustained them successfully, but once they seemed in danger of sharing Hubbard's fate, and Mr. Prichard writes:

"The next day Porter [his canoe man and guide] got away early and Hardy and I were left to draw our belts tight and yet tighter, for we decided that it would be only common prudence to keep the meat of the last deer as a precaution against unforeseen eventualities. In the wilderness only a very thin partition exists between safety and danger, and it has been in consequence of ignoring this fact until it was too late that many have perished."

This paragraph is illustrated from a photograph in which we see the two travelers sitting down with a very serious air while under the picture we read "Hungry Days at Slippery Brook." On another occasion it was merely the author's skill as a long-range shot that brought help to "the two famishing men." On comparing Labrador with Norway as "a playground," Mr. Prichard thinks the plague of mosquitoes and black flies renders the former almost insupportable as a pleasure-ground. For sport and adventure Labrador is a delightful spot to the hardy and skilled hunter. Mr. Prichard, who has traveled in Patagonia, which may almost be called the sub-antarctic Labrador of the South Pole, is enthusiastic about regions that are trackless and gives the following account of their attractiveness in a passage which affords a good example of his style:

"It may be asked why any human being should wish to visit such a wilderness as the interior [of Labrador]. The answer is that

a man can enjoy the true life of the open, because the land has a charm all its own; perhaps because there is a faint feeling that in some such surroundings our forefathers lived out their lives; there are, in fact, many reasons cogent enough, for the Labrador has many definite attractions. Her climate is vitalizing to an extraordinary degree, and the atmosphere brilliant and clear in the summer, during which there is not usually much rain, and the dense fogs which trouble the coast further south do not in most seasons extend to the north. As to the scenery of the coast, nothing can well be imagined of its grandeur and impressiveness."

Mr. Gathorne-Hardy has added a valuable chapter on fishing in Labrador which will be prized by sportsmen. The work is richly illustrated with very delicate half-tones printed on plate paper, contains a map of the explorer's route, and in its manufacture is a really sumptuous volume.

Woodberry, George Edward. *European Years.* Pp. 373. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1911.

This interesting volume is issued under the friendly oversight of George E. Woodberry, one of the ablest of American literary critics. His note of introduction is not less interesting than the letters themselves. For example, he says: "There is no other form of writing, except imaginative literature, that is so fundamentally human as letter-writing."

The letters cover a period of nearly thirty years and were written by a man who knew how to breathe friendship into letters and open up a world of travel, in which human life runs its whole gamut of interest. There are exquisite bits of nature description, discussions of literature and art, little psychological considerations of abstract subjects, and personal criticisms which are very instructive; and yet the book never takes on the tone of a guide-book or approaches the didactic. As Mr. Woodberry says: "I am amazed at the fund of information here, in this one book, one traveler's long gleaning, about an extraordinary number of places, resorts, climates, aspects of foreign life, told in familiar talk to a friend, and mingled with trifles and grave subjects, true letter stuff in the true letter mood, ephemeral, unemphatic; but what I have found best here, and value most, is personality—the salt of a strong mind, the flavor of humane studies, the tang of character."

OTHER BOOKS OF THE SEASON

Balfour, Andrew. *Fourth Report of the Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories at the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum. Part B, General Science.* Cloth, quarto, pp. 336. Colored plates and illustrations. New York: Toga Publishing Co. \$4.50.

The work of this institution for research which has been established in Khartoum for several years has been highly commended by men of science, and is especially well regarded in relation to the problems of tropical medicine. Most of its publications are highly technical monographs; but it will issue from time to time a collection of more general and popular papers of which the present volume is the first example. It contains a mass of interesting data on matters chemical, geological, and biological. Birds, insects, animals, and bacteria have been subjected, in turn, to careful and accurate study, and the result gives a picture of life in a tropical region at



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once intimate and scientifically exact. Sociology, sanitation, sanitary engineering, and the characteristics of Sudan soils have all come under observation. This unique collection of scientific facts with regard to a new country like the Sudan is of great interest, and will be of immense value to the coming generations.

Banks, Louis Albert. The Sunday Night Evangel. 8vo, pp. 438. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.30.

These thirty sermons are quite up to the mark of those which have made the reputation of the pastor of the Independence Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Kansas City, Mo. They are earnest; they treat of various topics with freshness and practical eloquence, and are full of illustrations and anecdotes. We commend them to the notice of the many who love to read sermons as well as to divinity students and young preachers.

Choate, Joseph H. American Addresses. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 360. New York: The Century Co. \$2 net.

Many sides of a charming personality, of a busy and useful career, are revealed in these twenty-two graceful and dignified addresses delivered by Mr. Choate in this country between 1864 and 1911. But perhaps the most conspicuous, at least at a first reading, is the note of loyalty to and pride in his chosen profession—the law. This sounds most loudly, of course, in the tributes to Rufus Choate and James Coolidge Carter and in the speeches delivered before various bar associations, but is also discoverable elsewhere. Mr. Choate's reminiscences of the legal and literary giants of a generation just passed have a special interest, and throughout there is manifest that wit which has helped to earn him his just reputation as an occasional orator and after-dinner speaker.

Jenks, Jeremiah W., and Lauck, W. Jett. The Immigration Problem. 8vo, pp. 496. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.75.

One of the most vital questions relating to our national life is involved in the problem of immigration. There is already an American type recognized by European anthropologists, and the problem is how far it may be modified by the commingling of foreign blood, foreign ideals, foreign customs and habits. It was President Roosevelt, accordingly, who remarked that next to the conservation of the natural resources of our country our policy in dealing with immigration was the most important problem. We are glad to welcome, therefore, this accurate, scholarly, and exhaustive treatment of the subject. These authors, both of them economic specialists, have based their conclusions concerning the effects of immigration on the report of the United States Immigration Commission, which has been gathering material for four years. In order to solve the problem of immigration, we are told, we have to fix for ourselves a standard of civilization and to consider how immigration influences that civilization in any important way. "As a practical people, if immigration and the conditions brought about by it are affecting our civilization unfavorably," we must search for "a sufficient remedy."

The writers next proceed to dwell on the causes of immigration and come to the conclusion that immigrants come to our shore less as "an escape from religious and

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political persecution" than from economic motives—a desire to improve the material conditions of their life, etc., for the European wages and standards of living are much lower than in the United States. The next subject dealt with is the occupation of immigrants as professionals, skilled laborers, and laborers in general. In the East, so also in the West, Americans have been displaced in the labor field by Europeans who generally work for a lower wage.

A most interesting chapter is that which deals with the physical aspect of immigration. The assimilation resulting from the infusion of a foreign element is accompanied by changes in bodily form. "Some changes in bodily form of the descendants of immigrants are very noteworthy. The children of immigrants show greater height and weight than the same races in their mother country." These writers go into details on this point. The question of immigration from the Far East, China, Japan, and India is exhaustively dealt with in a chapter which recapitulates the legislative measures passed by Congress for its regulation. This is the best summary of this important and thorny question that we have met with. The restriction of the number of immigrants that are received into our country is advocated preferably by the illiteracy test, which would positively shut out not only coolies, but numbers of other unprogressive populations. Yet the advantages of the Japanese as laborers are frankly conceded. These advantages are great, as the employment of Orientals has often resulted in the breaking of strikes as in southern Colorado and Utah in 1903-04. The Orientals save trouble by being under the charge of a contractor, who gathers a gang, keeps their time, and pays them off. The Japanese work for lower wages than the American, and "road-masters and section foremen generally prefer the Japanese to either Italians, Greeks, or Slavs as section-hands."

The points in this book which we have indicated will show the broadness of the treatment which has been accorded to this subject. There is a statistical appendix going into every detail of the question and a good index. Journalists, publicists, and politicians will find the work indispensable.

Kennard, Nina H. Lafcadio Hearn. Pp. 356. New York: D. Appleton & Company. 1912. \$2.50.

Of Lafcadio Hearn it could never be truthfully said "he was damned by faint praise"; equally true is it that he was never praised by faint damns, for his friends were as generous with commendation as his enemies were with condemnation. "If you cherish a deep sympathy for a man's intellect and character," Mrs. Kennard says, "the worst service you can render him is to veil his failings and qualities behind a mist of eulogy," and she has written her biography of the "shy, little, half-blind, vagrant Irish genius" with honest admission of his faults as well as a recognition of the "tender heart, luminous brain, gentlemanly breeding, and human morality that lay hidden behind the disguise of Japanese kimono and obi, or beneath the flannel shirt, reefer coat, and extraordinary head-gear of the New Orleans days."

Lafcadio was, certainly, an exemplification of his own theory—"we are all compounds of innumerable lives, each a sum in an infinite addition"—for on his father's



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side he came of Anglo-Hibernian stock, on his mother's side from the Greek, Romaic, or Maltese. His ancestral inheritances were curiously striking. Small in stature, with a vision always myopic and seriously impaired by the loss of his left eye while in school, he became very shy and retiring, traits accentuated by the unjust treatment of his relatives. He was wont to say, however, that "hard knocks and intellectual starvation were, with him, a necessary stimulus to creative work."

Mrs. Kennard tries faithfully to portray her hero's erratic life in Cincinnati, New Orleans, the West Indies, and Japan, and shows the man's strength as well as his weakness in relation to his friends and his profession. His life in Japan, his marriage, and his subsequent writings are unique and fascinating—"he had the extraordinary advantage of seeing a phase of civilization of absorbing interest and found himself well equipped to interpret it." His prose is exquisite and finished, and in no book of Hearn's are impartial judgment, insight, and comprehensiveness displayed as clearly as in "Japan, an Interpretation."

The world has come to the conclusion that his was a particularly ill-starred life, but the tragedy really lay in the temperament of the man himself. From the earliest years of his literary career his delight in composition was the pure delight of intellectual activity. With almost no business ability, he pursued his path, keeping his gaze steadily fixt on one object, his thoughts on one aim.

King, F. H. Farmers of Forty Centuries, or Permanent Agriculture in China, Korea, and Japan. Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 440. Published by Mrs. F. H. King, Madison, Wis.

The late Professor King was eminently fitted by experience and temperament to make a book of this kind, which ought to be read, not only by agriculturists of all degrees, but by publicists who are influential, or even interested, in the relations between the United States and the countries of the Far East. For thirty or forty centuries the vast populations of China, Korea, and Japan have been tilling the same land with a steadiness and intensity such as American farmers would not conceive to be possible. Doubtless the question has often occurred to thoughtful minds—How have they managed to maintain fertility in their soils, and obtain from them the sustenance of such hordes of people, until lately wholly dependent on agriculture (as a basis) for the means of life? This is in reality the one question this book answers; and no one can read it without being "surprized" with the author, "at the magnitude of the returns" received from these centuries-old fields. The intelligence, ingenuity, and remarkable economy shown by these Eastern farmers account for their efficiency; but it requires a book crowded with curious details to exhibit the conditions and methods. Farmers may be most interested in the bulk of the details, which contain many a hint for betterment of methods, especially in a conserving, economical way, useful even here; but the book is so brightly, sincerely written, there is so much of human, social interest in it, respecting the every-day life of the common people, that it is a distinct and valuable addition to the literature relating to the East. The book has a profusion of excellent illustrations, largely from photographs made by the author himself.



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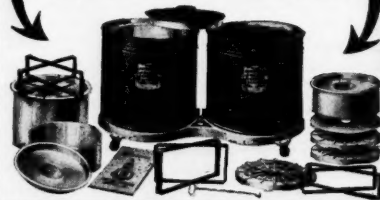
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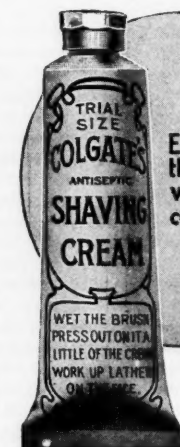
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE VALOR OF ENLIGHTENMENT

HOW enlightenment has changed many of the Chinese was shown by some of the incidents of the Revolution in China, especially on the battle-field. Not long ago it was believed that the Japanese were the only Asiatics that really knew how to fight, and their courage was sometimes sneeringly called "the valor of ignorance." But it has been recently proved that there are other yellow men who can fight. The Chinese have shown that they, too, are good soldiers, and, what is more, theirs is the valor of enlightenment. More valiant soldiers than those who participated in some of the battles of the Revolution have never shouldered arms, if we are to believe persons who witnessed some of the fiercest conflicts. One exhibition of Chinese bravery is graphically described by the Rev. J. H. Blackstone in a letter to the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions in New York City which appears in the New York Times. Mr. Blackstone and thirteen other foreigners were shut up in Nanking during the siege and assault by the Revolutionists which began on November 7 last. He first describes the sighting of the rebel army, the hurried flight of women and children from the city, and the locking of the gates, and then proceeds with his narrative:

Order was kept throughout the city at the point of the sword. All who looted or in any way disturbed the peace were immediately beheaded.

During the last week of the siege the city gates were closed and sealed, some of them being filled with earth and stone. With the exception of one day, when the soldiers let me down over the wall with a rope to get the mail, we were practically without intercourse with the outside world.

On the night of the 28th, we were awakened by the booming of big guns near by, and on going outside to listen we could see the flash of the guns and hear the roar of the musketry in another attack on the South Gate Fort. The firing was almost incessant for nearly two hours. At the end of this time the heavy firing became more intermittent and finally dwindled down to occasional shots, by which we knew that the attack had failed and that the Revolutionists were again forced to retreat.

On the 29th (Wednesday), toward evening, quite a bombardment by heavy guns was carried on between the two forts at the north end of the city. This seemed to have no immediate result and gradually died down. A high point used as graveyard near our house afforded an excellent place to view the shelling. From this point we could discern firing from five different points outside the city.

Thursday, the 30th, was the day that saw the hardest fighting and marked the time of victory. Early in the evening the

The Absurdity of the Open Elevator Well

AN elevator, dumbwaiter or other kind of shaft creates, in case of fire, the most powerful and destructive draft imaginable. Fires naturally follow the direction of air currents. The more powerful the draft, the more surely and more quickly are the flames swept along by these air currents—growing in their ferocity and velocity.

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Flames are irresistibly drawn to the elevator wells. They sweep to these, igniting all in their path, bursting forth at every opening. The rapid spreading of the fire is inevitable.

The absurdity of open elevator wells has been clearly demonstrated thousands of times. Even now in many of our supposedly perfect buildings this simple but no less positive rule has been ignored.

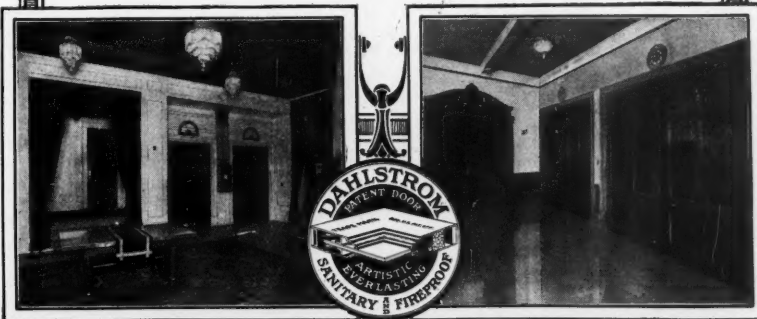
Every elevator shaft should be securely closed. It should not be possible for a fire to spread by the elevator shaft route. There is no excuse for any opening in the elevator shaft doors. If there is an opening, it should be closed by heavy wire glass. To willfully violate "what experience has taught" is openly inviting danger.

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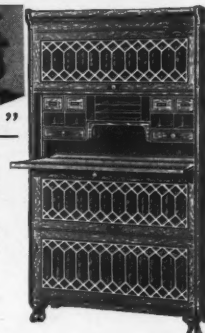
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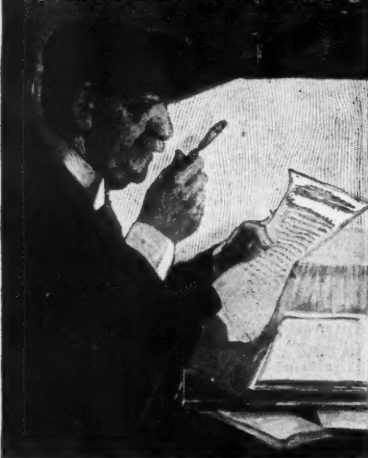
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booming of cannon at the South Gate Fort began and soon was followed by a continuous roar of musketry. We listened to this battle with tense interest, knowing that the Revolutionists would make a desperate effort to capture the fort this time, as it was their fourth attack. The big guns shot forth red flames which flashed against the smoke and clouds, adding to the weirdness of the tragedy.

Later in the night very heavy firing started up at the northeast gate, outside of which there is a high mountain within half a mile of the wall. There had been continuous light firing going on there for eighteen hours, and after midnight the firing increased to a regular bombardment. The day previous we had seen the Imperial tents at the first peak of this mountain, where 250 Imperial soldiers were stationed with rapid-firing and mountain guns. Above them, on a higher peak, we had seen the Revolutionists take a stand with mountain artillery.

The fort just inside this northeast gate had two 6-inch and two 4.7-inch and two 3-inch guns, these being manned by Tatar soldiers, probably because this fort is near to and overlooks the Tatar city. On the north side of the city are the Tiger and Lion Hill forts, both of which were in operation in this battle. With the three forts in operation and the two mountain artilleries also, we had by far the fiercest cannonading of the whole siege. Just before daylight a fierce rush was made and a terrific burst of hand-bombs was heard and the victory was won. Eighty of the "dare to die" band had charged the height and with hand-bombs had driven off the Imperialists, driving them to wild flight down the mountain.

The courage and daring that it took for these young soldiers, almost boys, to make this hand-to-hand charge in the face of a hot fire from rapid-fire guns can only be fully realized by a sight of the steep ascent which they had to climb and the open space where they were exposed to the fire of the enemy. Few charges have been made that called for more bravery and daring than was displayed by these "dare to die" men. No one can continue to say that the Japanese are more desperate fighters than the Chinese, for this war has shown in many ways that the Chinese soldier, with proper training, will make as good a fighter as the world can produce.

The next morning Mr. Blackstone and his companions, looking through a telescope, saw that the rebels had taken Purple Mountain. The sight of the Revolutionists' flags on the crest of the hill brought cheer to nearly everybody in the city. For two weeks the gates had been closed except for a few minutes each day, and for one week they had been sealed, making prisoners of the missionary and the other foreigners. Of the scenes after the battle and the trickery of Imperial soldiers who sympathized with the Revolutionists Mr. Blackstone has this to say:

A large number of Imperial soldiers were quartered in an arsenal near us, and after they heard that their general had fled they turned loose upon the neighborhood to loot and plunder. The havoc they wrought was

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The reason why the vast majority of smokers do not buy their cigars from me by mail is that buying cigars by mail means buying by the box instead of singly or in twos or threes. Custom is hard to change. Not in many years will smokers, as a class, buy a box of cigars at a time.

Yet all the arguments are in favor of buying by the box. The man who keeps a box of cigars at home or in his desk or who puts a box in his suit case when he starts on a trip, smokes a uniform brand of cigars and does not have to depend on the quality and condition of the cigars offered in the retail stores wherever he chances to be. I have about 20,000 customers who have been convinced by trying my cigars that my selling plan can offer a better cigar for the money.

The filler of my Panatela is clean, long Havana leaf—not shorts or cuttings and not "seed" Havana, but real Havana grown in Cuba. The wrapper is genuine Sumatra. I manufacture this tobacco into hand-made cigars in my clean, wholesome Philadelphia factory, employing only skilled adult men cigarmakers. My customers are not cigar dealers. My customers are the men who smoke the cigars that I make, who buy them from me by the box at as near the actual factory cost as it is possible to buy cigars.

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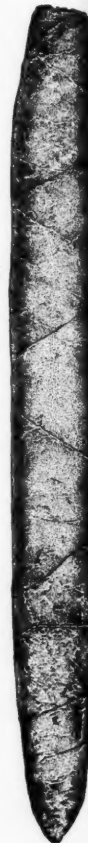


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SHIVERS' PANATELA
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awful. Early the next morning I made a tour through the district which had been plundered, and it looked as tho the houses had been turned inside out.

The streets were strewn with litter and things that had been cast aside. The local police were up in arms hunting for the soldiers who had been looting. As fast as they caught them these soldiers were beheaded in brutal fashion.

We had heard that the gunners in charge of the big guns of the Imperial forts at Nanking were all Revolutionists, and on December 3 we had a very interesting conversation with them. They said the Imperialist officer would stand behind them with drawn sword and tell them to shoot or he would kill them. Then they would shoot to miss purposely. Then the officer would try it himself, but would come still farther from the mark. So the officer would tell the gunner to shoot again and point out the place to hit. The gunner would sight it and ask the officer to see if the aim was correct. Then at the moment when the officer stepped aside the gunner would twist the wheel and throw the gun off the mark.

Imagine the courage which it took for these gunners purposely to miss the Revolutionists while they were compelled to stand and take the fire from the Revolutionists against them!

HOW OGLESBY BEAT THE RAILROAD

WE hear so much these days about workers who fail to get compensation for accidents that it is refreshing to learn of one man who finally had the laugh on the railroad company. And a loud, long laugh it was, for the story begins with Rube Oglesby as a humble brakeman, taking orders from the railroad, and ends with Oglesby as Chairman of the State Railroad Commission, giving orders to the same road. The humor of it gets an extra touch from the fact that if the railroad had settled the young brakeman's claim at the start, it all never would have happened. Back in December, 1892, Rube Oglesby, nineteen years old, was a brakeman on a Missouri Pacific freight train running out of Kansas City. Near Independence, Missouri, the train was stopped rather suddenly. A car with worm-eaten sills was snapped in two and Oglesby was caught under the debris. The thermometer was at zero and it required three hours to rescue the young man. His right leg had to be amputated seven inches from the hip joint; the flesh of his left leg between the knee and the ankle was torn loose from the bone. It was eighteen months before he was able to work. The railroad company did not give him money enough to pay his hospital expenses. All this we are told by C. P. Connolly, writing in *Everybody's Magazine* on "Big Business and the Bench." We quote literally from Mr. Connolly:

Oglesby sued the Missouri Pacific. He got a judgment for \$15,000 in July, 1894.

Barrett Specification Roofs



"Colonnade" Apartments, Kansas City, Mo.
Sellers & Marquis, Roofers.
J. W. McKecknie, Architect.

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In December, 1896, after the Supreme Court had considered the case for eight months, the judgment was affirmed, six judges out of seven concurring. Four months later, on March 30, 1897, the court granted the Missouri Pacific a rehearing. In the following May, after three oral arguments, and after the case had been before the Supreme Court for more than a year, the same six judges again agreed that Oglesby was entitled to his \$15,000. Seven months later, the court reopened the case anew. It was reargued, and now, after twenty months of consideration, the court again decided against the Missouri Pacific. Five months later, they gave the railway another throw in the game of chance, and granted a third rehearing.

A year later, on May 30, 1899, after the case had been before the court for more than three years, after it had been orally argued five different times before the same court, after it had been three times decided in Oglesby's favor, it was decided against him, and sent back for a new trial.

The case was again tried, in a different county from the one where it had before been tried, and Oglesby got another judgment of \$15,000. On June 15, 1903, nearly eleven years after his injuries were received, seven years after the case had been first submitted to the Supreme Court of Missouri, that court decided against Oglesby, and refused to allow him another trial. The Missouri Pacific had asked, and received, three rehearings. The Supreme Court now refused Oglesby one.

Twenty-four jurors, none of whom was from Oglesby's own county, two circuit judges, and eight judges of the Supreme Court had decided for Oglesby. Four of the Supreme Court judges now decided against him, and their decision was final. All but sufficient judges to turn the decision had gradually gone over to the railway, and an election had brought the required reinforcements.

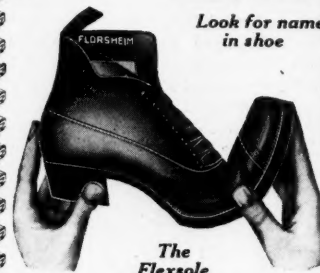
The Supreme Court of the United States had already held that it was the duty of a railway company to use reasonable care to see that its cars were in good condition, and that it owed this duty to its employees as well as to the public. The Missouri Pacific did not want to have the doctrine laid down in Missouri by a State court. That was why it fought this case so long and so relentlessly.

Unfortunate men like Oglesby usually find somebody that is ready to champion their causes. In this case there happened to be a newspaper man who had the courage to say some very unmistakable things about the court, and others who figured less conspicuously in the affair. Mr. Connolly continues his narrative:

Two years before the final decision in Oglesby's case, the State Supreme Court had said in a judicial opinion that "free speech is as inevitable a concomitant and adjuvant of personal liberty, as necessary to the latter's existence as vital air to the lungs, or locomotion to the body." J. M. Shepherd, the editor of the Warrensburg *Standard Herald*, published at Oglesby's home, seems to have construed this dictum literally and liberally; for on June 19, 1903, four days after the Supreme Court had finally decided the Oglesby case, he

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express his opinion of the court as freely as he breathed:

"The Supreme Court has, at the whip-crack of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, sold its soul to the corporations, and allowed Rube Oglesby to drag his wrecked frame through this life without even the pitiful remuneration of a few paltry dollars. Learned men of the law say that Rube Oglesby had the best damage suit against a corporation ever taken to the Supreme Court. . . . Each election has seen the hoisting of a railway attorney to the Supreme bench, and when that body was to the satisfaction of the Missouri Pacific, the onslaught to kill the Oglesby case began. . . .

"The victory of the railroad has been complete, and the corruption of the Supreme Court has been thorough. It has reversed and stultified itself in this case until no sane man can have any other opinion but that the judges who concurred in the opinion dismissing the Oglesby case have been bought in the interest of the railroad. . . . The corporations have long owned the legislature, now they own the Supreme Court, and the citizen who applies to either for justice against the corporation gets nothing. . . .

"The quivering limb that Rube Oglesby left beneath the rotten freight car on Independence Hill, and his blood that stained the right of way of the soulless corporation, have been buried beneath the wise legal verbiage of a venal court, and the wheels of the Juggernaut will continue to grind out men's lives, and a crooked court will continue to refuse them and their relatives damages, until the time comes when Missourians, irrespective of politics, rise up in their might and slay at the ballot-box the corporation-bought lawmakers of the State."

After that, naturally, Shepherd was requested to appear before the Supreme Court. The court devoted sixty printed pages in the Missouri Reports to explaining why they fined Shepherd five hundred dollars and costs, "the defendant to stand committed until the same is paid." One brand from this burning is worthy of rescue. The court said that "when the temples of justice become polluted and are not kept pure and clean, the foundations of free government are undermined and the institution itself threatened." That truth was worth the labor of all the other fifty-nine pages.

Sentence was pronounced on Shepherd at ten o'clock in the morning. One hour after the news reached Warrensburg, the citizens made up the five hundred dollars and costs, and wired the amount to Jefferson City in time to be paid before the court met at two o'clock. Then they turned out at the railway station with a brass band, welcomed Shepherd home, and made speeches in the public square applauding him.

L. S. Hickman, a Warrensburg merchant, took Oglesby out of a livery barn and groomed him for the office of State Railway Commissioner. Oglesby was nominated, and led his ticket in the State by seven thousand votes more than the next highest man. Then his associates on the commission elected him chairman of that body.

I haven't the slightest doubt that if Rube Oglesby had been a lawyer, the citizens of Missouri would have elected him justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri; for em-

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bedded in the tiles of the floor in the entrance to the Supreme Court building in Jefferson City are the words, "The Welfare of the People is the Supreme Law."

TRAVELING ABOVE THE CLOUDS

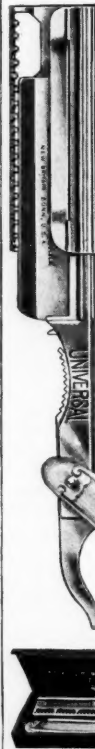
IT was two o'clock in the morning when H. P. Shearman climbed into the basket of a big balloon at Pittsfield, Mass., told the men at the ropes to let go, and shot upward into the dark. That was the beginning of one of the most picturesque and hazardous aerial voyages ever made. In a few minutes he was 2,000 feet from the earth. To his horror he discovered that the appendix of his gas-bag was tied hard and fast. There was only one thing to do, and that was to open it in any way possible, for delay might result in the bag bursting and sending the lone passenger hurtling to certain death. In order to reach the appendix Mr. Shearman had to climb up a single rope, carrying a knife in his mouth. He reached it in time, and, holding to the rope with one hand, slashed appendix, string and all. Like some other operations on the appendix, it was not without peril, but this time it was the surgeon who was in danger. There was a rush of gas from the rent in the balloon. He tried to dodge the poisonous vapor, but a gust of it struck him full in the face. He felt himself losing consciousness, and in a moment there was a sensation of falling. Continuing Mr. Shearman's own story, as published in *The Outlook*:

I was brought to by the jerking of the basket as the trail-rope dashed 300 feet below over some trees. I was hanging with my arms and shoulders over the corner of the basket, the rest of my body inside. By some miraculous chance I escaped a 3,000-foot drop, landing in the small racing-basket hanging eighteen feet below me. Realizing in a dazed kind of way that the balloon must have struck a cold current and was descending on to the trees, I seized a bag of sand and emptied some ballast overboard. Then I bent over the basket, peering down in the darkness to see where I was, but the low, heavy clouds obscured the moon, and I could see only blackness beneath me. I knew, however, it was a forest of some kind by the crashing of my trail-rope through the tree-tops. It is a curious experience, this dragging over a forest at night. Very much as if one were in a boat, trolling with a huge fish-line. Suddenly there is a tremendous bite as some monster fish in the depths beneath seizes the line, and the car is shaken like a cockle-shell. Luckily the monster lets go, so on you sweep again. Three hundred feet in darkness below the huge trail-rope can be heard crashing through the branches, while sometimes it leaps 200 feet in the air as the balloon, lightened by the weight of the dragging rope, rises, only to descend again in a few seconds. Sometimes it gets caught, and then, if you are traveling fast, it is well to hold tight in the car. More often, like an

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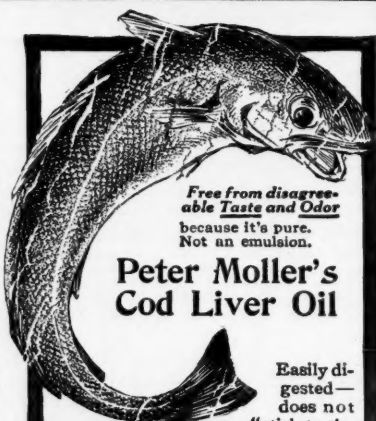
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angry snake, it smashes the trees right and left, dealing them fearful blows with its powerful tail.

Having thrown over ballast, I soon began to rise, and the dark, indefinite outlines of the ground beneath me became swallowed up in misty gray; then, as I mounted higher, the dark, gray mists became lighter, till finally I found myself among the cloud-tops, ascending into a new world flooded with brilliant moonlight. The very clouds that seemed so dark and damp as I passed through them now appeared beneath me like a beautiful moonlit sea—like many experiences in life, not pleasant to pass through, but beautiful when viewed under the romantic light of reminiscence. Only a few moments ago I was dragging over tree-tops in the darkness, half-dazed, and not knowing where I was going. Now I was in the midst of a world of light, right up among the sparkling stars, gliding smoothly, silently through space, with only the vaulted firmament above and the clouds beneath.

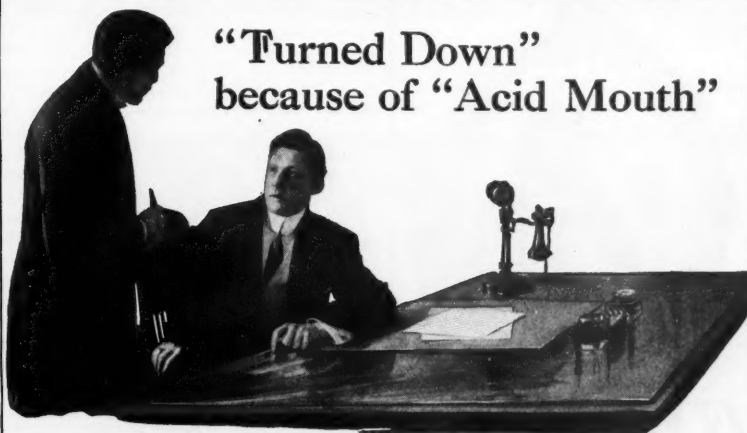
Mr. Shearman gives a wonderfully vivid description of what he saw while floating far above the clouds. He was 10,000 feet above the earth for a good deal of the time. He goes on:

Occasionally I passed over black abysses, gaping in the midst of the surrounding whiteness, and once, in a very black patch, I detected a tiny globule of light creeping across, which I knew to be an engine moving on the earth. Almost straight overhead, sometimes hidden by the huge sphere above me, was the moon, flooding the world with its soft, welcome light. The arched vault above was studded with sparkling stars, far larger than they ever appeared from the earth. Toward the east hung Orion, the mighty hunter, while to the northwest Ursa Major was outlined with seven brilliant stars. But brightest of all to me gleamed the polar star, for by it alone I was able to tell my direction.

All night I floated alone in this fairy world, with the moon and stars above and the clouds beneath, without a sound to break the stillness, and with no moving thing but the shadow of my balloon on the white clouds beneath, which, like a phantom, dogged my trail all night.

Then, he says, the sun rose and his fairy kingdom vanished. It was 5.20 o'clock. He guessed that he was traveling northeast by east, at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. Several times he was within a few hundred feet of the ground, but was unable to locate his position. He passed over one town, which he afterward learned was Franklin, N. H. Most of the inhabitants were still asleep, but he saw one man of whom he could inquire as to his location. He heard only the words "New Hampshire," when the man yelled back an answer. He wanted to be sure that there was no danger of his drifting out over the sea. Later, when he was more than 8,000 feet from the ground, Mr. Shearman struck a cold current of air and the balloon increased its speed. Clouds gathered under him and he was unable to tell whether he was over land or sea. We quote further:

I decided to descend to the earth and



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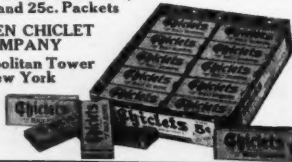
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either find out where I was or land. As I leaned over the basket endeavoring to pierce the mass of clouds in which I was about to dive, I noticed that they were seething and writhing in all directions as they swept along underneath at a speed of about fifty miles an hour. Lifting two bags of ballast and placing them in reserve for instant use, I fixt my ropes so that I knew where to lay my hands on them. Then I pulled the valve rope, and, the gas rushing out with a sigh, I sank downward toward the seething mass of clouds beneath me. As I neared them the wind was whistling weirdly over their tops—a ghastly sound that seemed like the shimmering of shrouds. The next second I was swallowed up in the mist of the vapors. Currents of air rushed by me from all points of the compass, whistling through the rigging of my balloon and rocking it in all directions. My trail-rope was wriggling like a live serpent till lost in the fog beneath. I could not see where I was going. The blinding fog completely shut me in. I had checked the velocity of my fall, tho my statoscope still recorded a descent. I knew I must be driving forward at a fearful speed. It was like leaping in the dark; I strained my eyes to catch sight of the earth, but could discern nothing but a seething, impenetrable wall of fog into which I was blindly sinking. I could hear nothing but the uncanny whirling of the wind. Then suddenly I heard and felt my trail-rope dragging over trees. Yet, on looking down over the edge of the basket, I could see nothing but blinding mist. In another second dense masses of trees were rushing by underneath me with terrific speed. It would be suicide to attempt a landing. I might even be heading for a mountainside. In a flash I threw out ballast, then clung to the life-lines as my basket dashed down on the trees. On I crashed through their tops at breakneck speed, smashing branches right and left, banged and jolted, holding on for dear life as my basket was tilted at every conceivable angle. Then the huge bag in front rose once more and drew me up through the clouds into the silence of the upper air.

It was now 6.25 A.M. My barograph recorded an altitude of 4,500 feet. I had not the slightest idea in what direction I was going until about a quarter of an hour later, when I was able to use my compass through a thin patch in the clouds, and found I was going north-northeast by east, but a trifle more east than before. There appeared to be three currents. The one beneath, in which were the clouds, was traveling at about fifty miles an hour toward the northeast. The stratum above the clouds was headed northeast by east, while the upper currents were going almost straight toward the east. I tried a second time to get an equilibrium where I could see the earth, but the storm currents were too erratic, and I was forced to rise and resort to my former course just above the clouds, avoiding the higher permanent westerlies, which would carry me still more directly toward the open sea.

I noticed some strange meteorological phenomena. Huge storm-cups passed under me, about three miles in diameter, with the circulation whirling round their sides clockwise, while in the center at the bottom the vapors were speeding along at about fifty miles per hour toward the north-

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west, so that they passed obliquely under my line of flight. They were, as I named them, huge cups or basins in the clouds, and as my balloon passed over the edge it was drawn down toward the center and whirled round from left to right so fast that I became giddy; then, as I neared the opposite side, I was carried up over the irregular edge of the huge basin which passed under me out of sight. Several of these storm-cups passed beneath me going at a more rapid rate than the current I was in, and I noticed the same uncanny whistling of the wind as they fled by underneath. I valved in the center of one, but sank into such a mist and pandemonium of currents that I was glad to ascend out of them. While examining the weather map the previous day with Professor Milham, of the Department of Meteorology at Williams, we had noticed a cyclonic area of low pressure over the northwest evidently on its way eastward, which he warned me was traveling fast and might arrive to-night where I was. The monster had evidently exceeded expectations and had traversed about 1,200 miles since eight o'clock of the previous day, and had its center, I presumed, over the flood plain of the St. Lawrence, while I was getting the southwest winds that would naturally go to make up its anti-clockwise circulation on its southeastern border and in which these storm-cups were traveling, storms within a storm.

I was being swept along 6,000 feet above the earth by an unseen but irresistible power through a vast open space in the bowels of a cyclone; between two impenetrable strata of clouds thousands of feet apart, the lower ones racing by beneath with the speed of an express-train, the upper ones brooding over the scene like a pall, obscuring sun and sky. Never will I forget the majestic grandeur of the storm scene as I saw it from the upper air. The rapid progress of the storm clouds, like huge armies advancing to war; the seething and writhing of the vapors directly beneath, like foes struggling in combat; the tremendous sweep of the view, extending as far as the eye could reach; the low, uncanny howling of the winds, sounding like storm demons at play; the exhilarating thrill of sheer height, that seemed to inspire the whole scene with an awful grandeur of its own—all conspired to stamp on my memory an impression that will never be effaced. There is no place where one can behold scenes of such transcending beauty, such tremendous grandeur, and so absolutely different from all other scenery, as when gliding through the upper air in the basket of a balloon.

Mr. Shearman was hopelessly lost at 7 A.M., and drifting he knew not where. He felt more lonely than he had ever been before. It seemed that he was entirely cut off from the world of tangible things. Here is his own description of his descent, which came very near being fatal:

I had been on the lookout during the last hour for a thin spot in the clouds through which I might slip down, but I had not been able to find any break in the dense mass. But about ten minutes after seven I saw an opening in the clouds almost straight beneath, in the direction I was going, through which could be seen a

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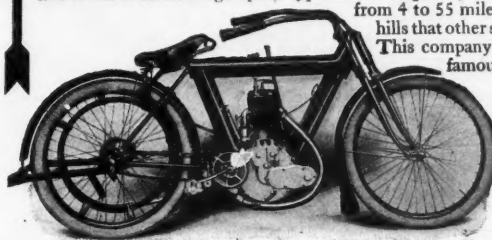
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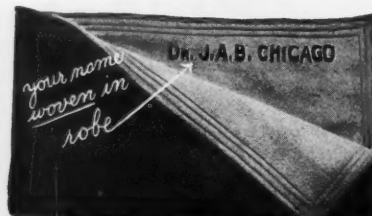


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flat plowed field with part of a lake visible on the far side. Hastily looking at my compass, I found I was now going almost due east. So I decided to land right on that field if I could make it in time to avoid the lake. I was 6,000 feet above the ground, with the wind carrying me nearer the lake every second. There was no time to be lost. I seized the valve-rope, pulling the valves wide open. Down I swooped in the empty space beneath, clouds and air rushing up by me. But, in spite of the rapidity of my drop, I was being carried dangerously near the lake. I valved again, and the ground beneath seemed to rush right up at me. At the same instant the swift surface wind caught me, sweeping me right toward the lake. I quickly threw out ballast to break my fall. Down I swept over the plowed field with the speed of a racing aeroplane. In another second the ground was streaking by only ten feet beneath me. I slashed my anchor rope; pulled the rip-cord, rending the huge bag from top to bottom; cut loose an extra drag, and braced myself firmly in the basket. Down we came, right in the center of the field. The deflated bag, seized by the powerful breeze, filled out like a huge sail, dragging the basket after it over the ground as if it had been a shell. On we bumped and banged at a lively speed across the field, right along a loose stone wall, with the basket bounding from boulder to boulder, as if made of rubber. I was just congratulating myself on a safe landing as the speed began to diminish with the trail-rope and anchor retarding progress behind, when suddenly, I have not the slightest idea how, I received a blow of some kind and was rendered unconscious.

I woke up several hours later, comfortably tucked in bed in a cozy little room at the Lewiston Hospital, Maine. The nurse informed me that I had been picked up at twenty minutes after seven that morning by Mr. Estes, on whose estate I had landed, only a few yards from Lake Auburn. The sea was fifteen miles to the east, and Pittsfield, my starting-point, was 200 miles southwest.

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THE shooting of nine lions in thirty-five minutes, a feat unparalleled in hunting annals, is the thrilling experience of Paul J. Rainey, as told in the *New York World*. During a recent hunting-trip to East Africa, he shot seventy-four lions, breaking the world's record, and killed scores of other

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dangerous wild animals. His exploits, says *The World*, outclass those of the great lion-hunter Selous. Before Mr. Rainey left his home in New York for East Africa, he conceived the idea of hunting lions with hounds, something that had never been done before. He had a large pack of dogs on his plantation in Mississippi which he used in hunting bears, and took them with him. He trained the dogs before leaving Nairobi, and then set out on a long journey to the interior. He took with him three hundred natives to carry his baggage, and thirty bear-hounds. Mr. Rainey's only white companion was Dr. A. V. Johnson, who accompanied him on a hunting-trip to the Arctic regions. To quote *The World*:

British East Africa is the sportsman's paradise. Big game of all kinds abounds there. But, while lions are numerous, they are frightened off by the approach of hunters, and for that reason it is extremely difficult to bag them.

Rainey's hounds made hunting them comparatively easy. They were very keen on picking up the scent, and as soon as they did they would soon run the lion to cover. Then it only remained for Rainey, who is a crack shot, to arrive upon the scene and kill the animal with a well-directed bullet.

The hounds would never attack the lions when they had them at bay, and during the entire expedition Rainey lost only one dog. This animal was clawed by a lion whose talons had been infected from a dead carcass.

Indeed, that is the principal reason why lions are the most dangerous of all wild animals. They feed on dead carcasses, and their talons are nearly always infected. Consequently, the merest scratch is apt to prove fatal.

On the morning of May 25, while in the heart of British East Africa, the hounds got on the scent of several lions. They ran them to cover, where in less than thirty-five minutes Rainey killed nine of them, unaided and alone. When he returned to Nairobi he was told that this feat was unequaled in the history of lion-hunting.

Of the other sixty-five lions which he killed, one was the largest ever shot in British East Africa. He had several thrilling experiences stalking man-eaters in the brush. Perhaps the most exciting adventure took place shortly after his arrival in the game country.

On one occasion Mr. Rainey came within half a second or less of being killed by a lion which he encountered unexpectedly while stalking another lion. This animal sprang at him and it was only by a quick shot that he saved himself. We read on:

"I have been at close quarters with grizzly bears in the Rockies, with polar bears in the arctic regions; I have been charged by rhinoceroses and wild buffaloes, but I never had a narrower escape from death than the moment that lion sprang," said Mr. Rainey on his return to New York.



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"His dead body actually fell on top of me and crushed the breath from my body. If my shot hadn't pierced his heart I would have been clawed to death."

Dogs are a great help in finding lions and other man-eating beasts, such as wild buffaloes and rhinoceroses. The buffaloes, says Mr. Rainey, are very dangerous, while the rhinoceros is more of a nuisance than a danger. He says:

I think my plan of hunting lions with hounds will be adopted by nearly all the sportsmen who go to British East Africa in the future. Dozens of hunters make expeditions in the region without bagging a single lion. But with good hounds they can find all the lions they care to shoot. The hounds are easy to train and comparatively easy to take care of.

Of course, the seventy-four lions I shot were only a small proportion of the big game I got. I killed a dozen or more wild buffaloes. Next to a lion, a wild buffalo is the most dangerous game in Africa.

You can usually tell what a lion is going to do, but a mind-reader couldn't tell what a wild buffalo will do. And for the simple reason he doesn't know himself. Sometimes he will charge you at express speed. Other times a well-directed shot in the shoulder will send him scampering off in the opposite direction. If he charges you, you have to lay him low with one shot; otherwise you will be trampled to death. I saw one hunter who had been trampled to death by a wild buffalo, and it was one of the most terrible sights I ever witnessed.

I shot a large number of rhinoceroses principally for food for my carriers. They are not particularly dangerous, altho they used to charge our caravan from time to time. When one would appear on the scene all my natives would drop their packs and run to the nearest trees, where they would remain until I shot the animal or frightened him off.

As a matter of fact rhinoceroses are more of a nuisance than a danger. For real excitement it is only necessary to have your caravan charged by a herd of wild buffaloes. They are really dangerous.

With the aid of my hounds I shot a number of wildcats, but I used them almost entirely to run lions.

I covered practically the same route as President Roosevelt through British East Africa, but I shot several times as much big game. As on my trip to the Aretie, I took along moving-picture films, and I succeeded in getting a complete photographic record of a lion-hunt from the time the hounds got on the scent until I shot the animal after the pack had him at bay.

I left my hounds at Nairobi, where I will return in March for another hunting-trip. After a short stay in Africa I am going to India to hunt tigers.

I will train the pack to run tigers in the same way I taught them to run lions, and I expect great results from them.

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Made Up.—HE—"I think her mind is made up."

SHE—"Well, I know the rest of her is."
—*Boston Transcript.*

In a Fortunate Age.—"What are you smiling about?" asked Noah.

"I was just thinking," replied Japhet, "how lucky it was we could go ahead and build this ark without waiting for an appropriation from Congress."—*Washington Star.*

Nervous.—"Don't you want to leave any foot-prints in the sands of time?"

"I don't know," replied Senator Sorghum. "There's so much sleuthing going on that a man gets shy of a thumb-print, a foot-print, and even of leave to print."—*Washington Star.*

Inhuman.—"A war is a fearful thing," said Mr. Dolan.

"It is," replied Mr. Rafferty. "When you see the fierceness of members of the Army toward one another, the fate of a common enemy must be horrible."—*Washington Star.*

In Diplomacy.—"And what is the diplomatic corps?"

"The diplomatic core," replied the man who takes a pun seriously, "is what the weaker nation is permitted to receive after the stronger one gets through eating the apple."—*Washington Star.*

A Day's Work.—"I would like, if you please, sir, to take a day off to-morrow."

"Why, Smithers? Anybody sick at your home?"

"No, sir, but there are a couple of children coming to visit mine and my wife told me the kids wanted to ask me a few questions."—*Baltimore American.*

Behind the Times.—"Did you read about the \$500,000 pearl necklace that the Philadelphia banker gave his bride the other day?"

"No."

"Goodness! Don't you ever try to keep posted on the important happenings of the day?"—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Almost.—It was a faithful Swede girl who, when the winter was coldest and the furnace was not working right, was admonished by her mistress to take an iron to bed with her to warm it. In the morning the kindly woman asked Lena how it worked. "Pritty gude," she said, "Ah had it almost warm by morning."—*The Argonaut.*

A Mortal Blow.—"What's the matter with your wife? She's all broken up lately."

"She got a terrible jar."

"What has happened?"

"Why, she was assisting at rummage sale, took off her new hat, and somebody sold it for thirty-five cents."—*Washington Herald.*

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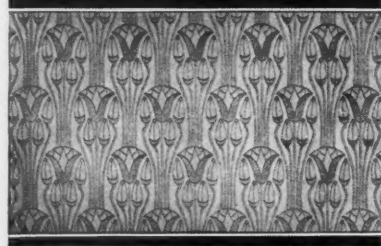
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"Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night."
"But no one recites that now."
"That's why I like it."—*New York Telegram.*

Making Sure.—"I'm afraid we might run into an iceberg."
"The danger is very slight, auntie."
"Well, give the captain a dollar anyhow, and then he'll be extra careful."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Educational Note.—MRS. STRUCKIT RICH—"Our waiter is a student. He is working his way through college."
MR. STRUCKIT RICH—"You don't tell me! Well, if the colleges would only turn out a few more good waiters I'd have more respect for them seats of learning."—*Puck.*

Progress.—"You have tried to fashion a government on the lines of the American Republic?"
"Yes," replied the Chinese philosopher, "but up to the present time we haven't been able to get much beyond the Fourth of July accidents."—*Washington Star.*

Obliging.—A farmer boy and his best girl were seated in a buggy one evening in town, watching the people pass. Near by was a pop-corn-vender's stand.
Presently the lady remarked: "My! that pop-corn smells good!"
"That's right," said the gallant. "I'll drive up a little closer so you can smell it better."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Her Fate.—BRIDGET—"What does 'Kismet' mean, mum?"
THE MISTRESS—"It is the Arabic for fate."

(Three Days Later)
THE MISTRESS—"What makes you limp, Bridget?"
BRIDGET—"Shure, me kismet hurt me."—*Satire.*

A Hint.—Two witnesses were at the Waterford Assizes in a case which concerned long-continued poultry-stealing. As usual, nothing could be got from them in the way of evidence until the nearly baffled prosecuting counsel asked, in an angry tone of voice: "Will you swear on your soul, Pat Murphy, that Phady Hooligan has never to your knowledge stolen chickens?"

The responsibility of this was too much, even for Pat. "Bedad, I would hardly swear by my soul," he said; "but I do know that if I was a chicken and Phady about I'd roost high!"—*Life.*

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Saving Wear and Tear.—"Now, remember, Iky, that vos a goot glass eye you've got. Always take it out and put it in your pocket when you ain't looking at noddings."—*Sacred Heart Review*.

Biding His Time.—Aunt Anna asked her little nephew what he would like to give his cousin for his birthday.

"I know," he answered, "but I ain't big enough."—*Christian Advocate*.

Better.—BLOBS—"Do you think Miss Antique would appreciate a birthday present?"

SLOBBS—"Not so much as a birthday absent."—*Philadelphia Record*.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

March 10.—Yuan Shih-kai is inaugurated provisional President of the Chinese Republic.

March 11.—About 175,000 coal-miners in Germany quit work; and two million workers in England are reported idle, owing to the coal strike there.

March 12.—The number of striking coal-miners in Germany is reported as having increased to 200,000.

March 14.—Antonio Dalba, a young anarchist, fires three pistol-shots at King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, in the streets of Rome, but none of his bullets takes effect.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

March 7.—The Arbitration Treaties with Great Britain and France are ratified by the Senate, 76 to 3, after the disputed clauses relating to the joint high commission have been stricken out and amendments adopted barring from arbitration questions affecting the Monroe Doctrine and other territorial matters, and the admission of aliens into the United States.

March 11.—The Supreme Court holds that restrictive clauses in the selling contracts of patented articles are valid and enforceable under the Patent Law.

March 12.—The Department of Justice sues in the Supreme Court for a dissolution of the merger of the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads.

March 13.—The Senate adopts a resolution authorizing the President to prohibit shipments of war materials into Mexico.

The nomination of Mahlon Pitney, of New Jersey, to be associate justice of the Supreme Court is confirmed by the Senate.

GENERAL

March 7.—The Ohio constitutional convention adopts a proposal to amend the State constitution so as to permit women to vote in all elections.

March 8.—President Taft speaks at Toledo in opposition to the recall of judicial decisions, advocated by ex-President Roosevelt.

March 10.—The trustees of Columbia University announce the appointment of Talcott Williams, of the *Philadelphia Press*, as director of the School of Journalism endowed by the late Joseph Pulitzer.

March 12.—Forty-six of the fifty-four labor-leaders indicted in connection with the dynamiting cases plead not guilty when arraigned before Federal Judge Anderson in Indianapolis. The trial date is fixed for October 1.

March 13.—The general committee of the Lawrence strikers vote to recommend the acceptance of the American Woolen Company's offer.

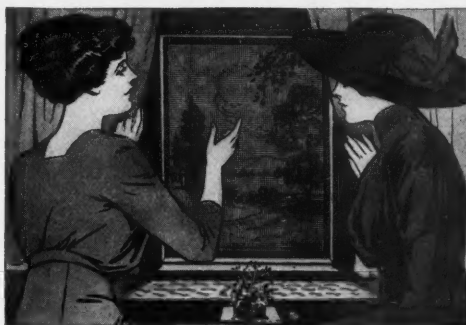
An anonymous gift of \$2,500,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is announced in Boston.

The anthracite-coal operators refuse the demands of the miners, saying the industrial conditions do not warrant such concessions.

March 14.—Judge Thornton Massie, Commonwealth's Attorney W. M. Foster, and Sheriff Lewis Webb, of Carroll County, Va., are killed, and nine other persons are wounded in the circuit court-room at Hillville, the county seat, by twenty mountaineers in an unsuccessful attempt to rescue Floyd Allen, a member of the gang, who was being sentenced to one year's imprisonment for taking a prisoner from a deputy sheriff.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"B. S. B." New York, N. Y.—"(1) Kindly state whether 'St. Louis' is correctly pronounced in two ways. (2) Is the word 'automobile' correctly pronounced in more than one way, and is it derived from the French or the Latin?"

The STANDARD DICTIONARY gives two pronunciations for the word "St. Louis," but prefers the one in which the "s" is pronounced in the second element.

(2) "Automobile" (noun) is pronounced by the STANDARD DICTIONARY with the primary accent on the last syllable. "Automobile" (adjective) is pronounced by the same authority with the accent on the third syllable. Some authorities pronounce the noun with the accent on the same syllable as in the adjective. The word is of Greek and Latin etymology.

"W. F. K." Flatonia, Tex.—"Kindly state which is the correct preposition to use in the sentence 'I am angry at [or with] you.'"

"With" is the correct preposition to use in this sentence.

"W. S. B." Atwood, Colo.—"Please give the origin of the word 'hell,' and state whether it is connected with the Anglo-Saxon *helan*, meaning 'to cover up or to conceal.'"

This word may be traced in varying forms through Old English, Old Saxon, Old High German, and Gothic, and many of the terms meant "to hide, to conceal." The Old Teutonic word *halja* meant literally "the coverer up or hider." In Scandinavian mythology *Hel* was the name of the goddess of the infernal regions.

"F. M." Milwaukee, Wis.—"Kindly state the meaning of the word 'triste.'"

"Triste" is a provincial English term, meaning "a cattle-market." The word is also used in French, meaning "sad, melancholy, dark, poor, mean."

"T. F. H." Pittsburg, Pa.—"Please state whether the following sentence is correct, 'I do not know a better man than him.'"

Fernald's "Working Grammar of the English Language," p. 303, says on this point: "A noun or pronoun following *than* may be either in the nominative or objective case according to the verb supplied. . . . The case to be used after *than* may always be known by mentally supplying a verb to complete the sense." In the sentence submitted the verb to be supplied is "is," and hence the pronoun "he" must be used: "I do not know a better man than he [is]."

"L. P. W." Fruitvale, Cal.—"(1) Please state the pronunciation of the word 'singh,' so often seen in Hindu names, and also whether it is a proper name or a title. (2) What is the pronunciation of the proper name 'Ghiradelli'?"

(1) "Singh" is pronounced "sing" ("i" as in "it"). It is a title meaning "a great warrior."

(2) "Ghiradelli" is pronounced "gi'ra-del'i" (both "i's" as in "machine," "a" as in "sofa," "e" as in "bet").

"E. W. W." Union, N. J.—"Kindly decide whether the following sentence is correct, 'The proposed change in the policies will not affect its date or cost.'"

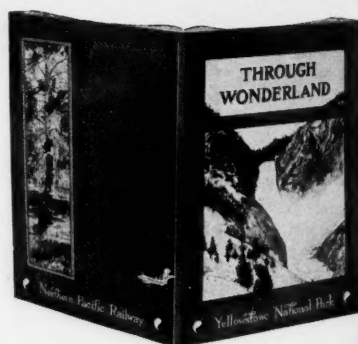
The personal pronoun "its" should here be "their," to agree with its plural antecedent "policies," according to the following rule (Bullions' "English Grammar," p. 206): "Personal pronouns agree with the words for which they stand, in gender, number, and person."

Pronunciation.—"Is he a man of pronounced views?"

"Yes; but they are pronounced by his wife."—*Birmingham Age-Herald*.

The Penalty.—"This show cost the producer \$30,000."

"I'm glad of it."—*Washington Herald*.



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SYMBOLISM OF THE COVER DESIGN.—The figure on our cover this week represents THE LITERARY DIGEST holding, "as 'twere, the mirror up to nature," and reflecting the thought and activities of our time. The design is the work of Mr. Adolph Treidler.



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